Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

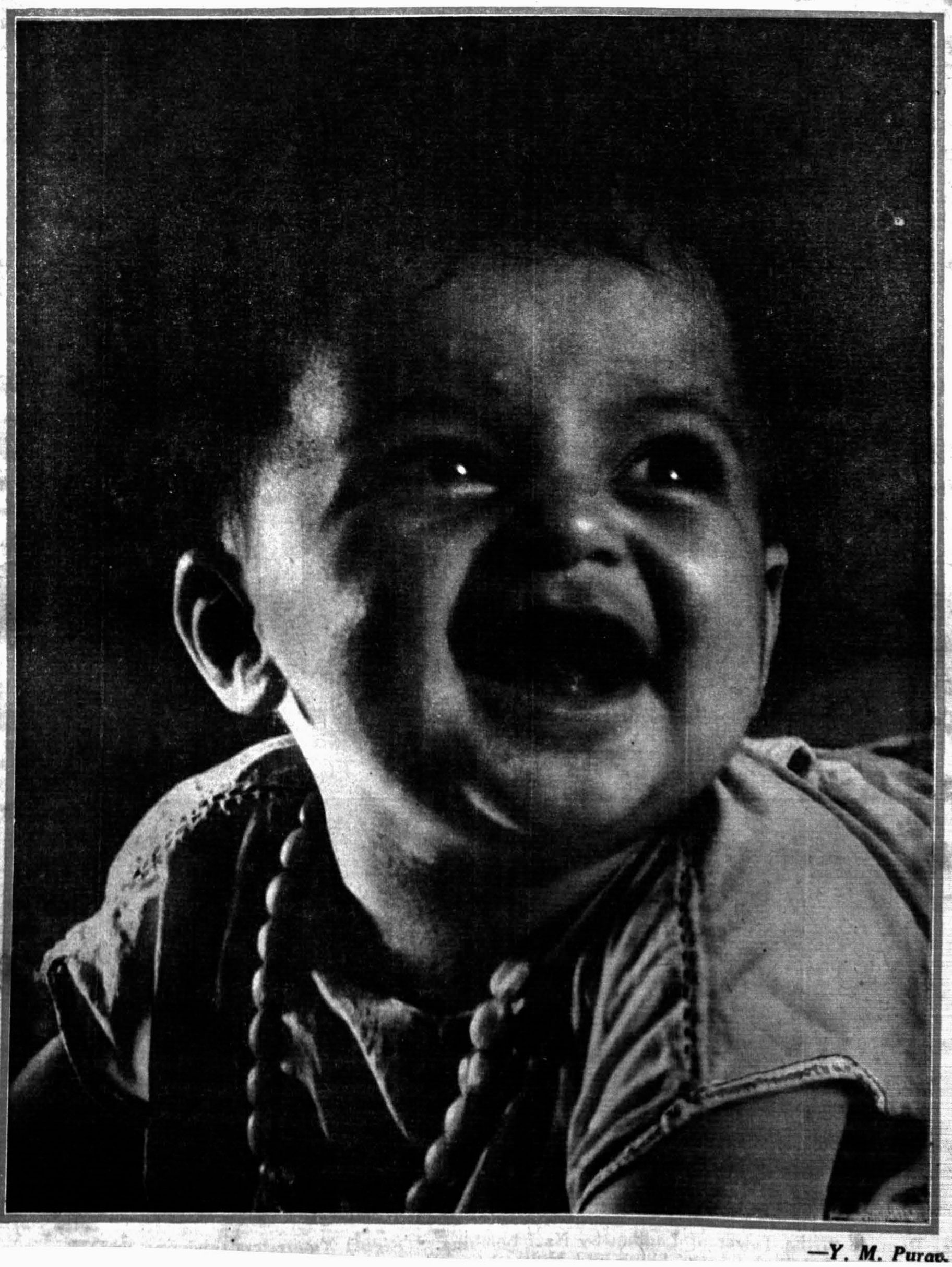
Founder: PHEROZESHAH MEHTA

Editor: SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI

VOL. XXIX NO. 5 BOMBAY: FEBRUARY 2, 1941 PRICE: TWO ANNAS

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

SMILE, PLEASE!



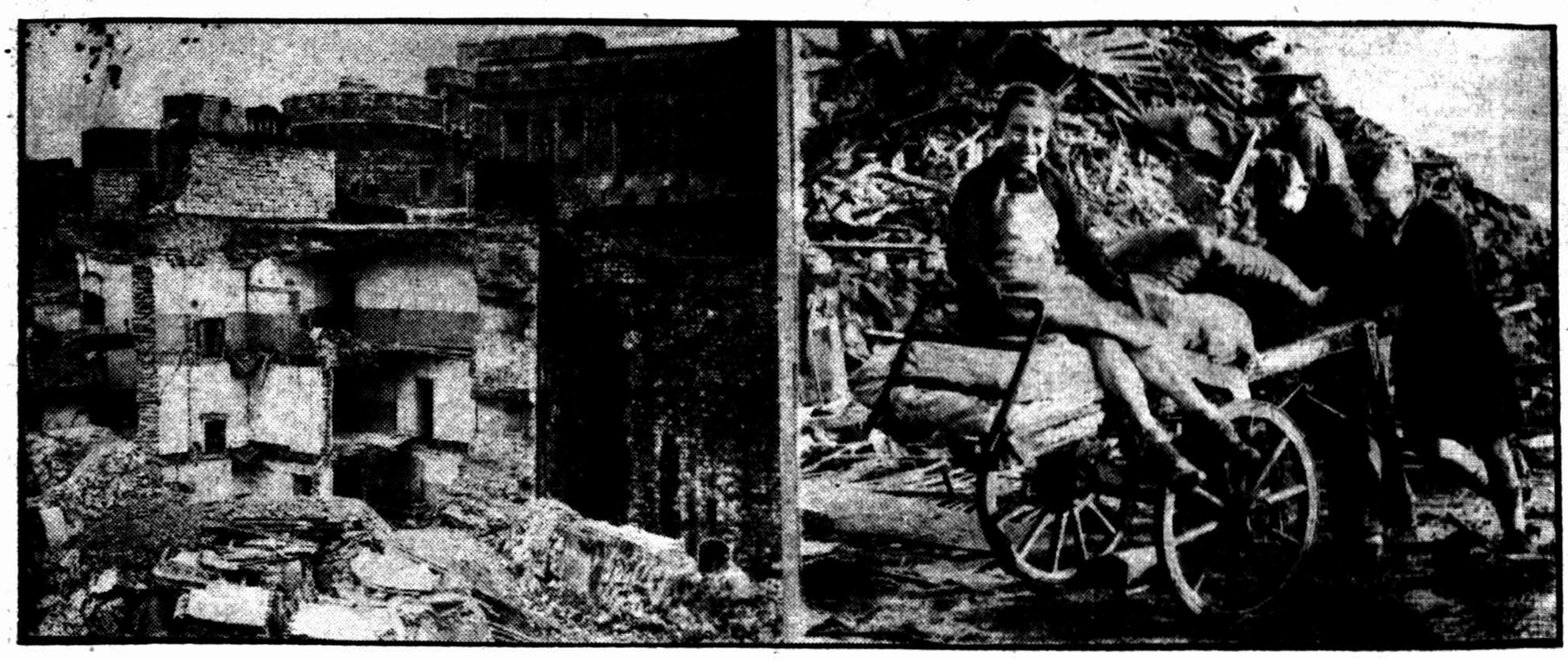
—Y. M. Purav.

Left—Hidden away in a cave, where Nazi bombs can never penetrate, are one and a half grammes of the world's most precious substance: Radium. The Radium, in solution, is the property of the Christie Cancer Hospital, Manchester. Every week technicians go to the caves to collect the valuable gases for use in the fight against Cancer.

Right—British girls who join the A. T. S. are allowed to choose the branch in which they wish to serve. Cooking is proving a popular section and in this branch the girls are taught all the mysteries of the kitchen; they also learn the construction of brick-field ovens and most of them have proved very efficient pupils.

These will defend the shores of Britain against the Nazi hordes should the latter attempt invasion.

One of London's Lady Bus Conductors.



(Left) Damage to the Tower of London by Nazi bombing. *(Right)* Youngsters salvaging what they can of their belongings from a house in a Midland town in England wrecked during an air raid.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

Post Box 322
Telegrams: "Chronicle".

Registered No. B. 1065
Telephone No. 22037

The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FEBRUARY 2, 1941

BOMBS ON LONDON:

What Happens During A Raid ! Civil Defence Services In Action

By JOHN FULLER

IT IS just after eight o'clock in the evening in a Warden's Post in London. The sirens sounded their wailing note nearly an hour ago, and now the night sky is sinister with the noise of drowning planes, punctuated and scarred by the barrage of anti-aircraft shells.

It is fairly quiet inside the Post which is located in the basement of a tall block of flats.

The door of the Post is protected by a breastwork of sandbags; the windows are shuttered with heavy planks of wood; the ceiling of the room is supported with tubular steel pillars which are bolted into sockets on the concrete floor. The light is harsh and seems too bright after the complete blackness of the street outside.

"Look Out!"

The Senior Warden is sitting drinking his first cup of tea of the evening. His steel helmet hangs on a nail above his head, and his feet are stretched out towards the warmth of a small oil stove on which the water for the tea has been boiled. This Senior Warden during the day runs a newsagent's shop not far away Since the war began he has seen little of his shop, but his wife carries on. With him in the Post are two other Wardens. They are preparing to go out.

Imagine against this peaceful background the continuous rumble of anti-aircraft fire, the continuous droning of planes.

Suddenly there comes a noise midway between that of tearing silk and the blowing of a penny whistle. The three Wardens shout simultaneously to each other "Look out", and dive for the floor. From somewhere close by comes the noise of a heavy explosion; the whole block of flats above them vibrates slightly, and the Senior Warden spills his tea. "That wasn't far away" says one, and as he speaks the telephone rings.

At the other end of the phone is a patrolling Warden. He is rather short of breath, for, as he says, "The bomb blew me right down an alley", and he reports that he needs help, that two houses have been struck and that fire has broken out in a third. On another 'phone which has a direct line to the district's Control Centre, the Senior Warden transmits this report. It is taken down by a laconic individual at the other end, who passes on the details of the incident (all bombs are 'incidents' in the Air Raid Precaution Services) to the staff.

Mapping The Bombed Area

Almost covering one wall of the Control Centre is a large scale map of the district. The spot where the bomb has fallen is located and flagged.

At least four direct line telephones are being spoken through at once now. One sends a message to the Ambulance station nearest to the flagged point on the map, others tell the Fire Service, the Rescue Squads and the Gas Companies Emergency units. Within a few minutes of the bomb having struck, all these Services are on their way through the falling shrapnel and through the back streets to give what help they can.

Where five minutes ago two four-storey houses stood, is now a heap of rubble lit by flames from a third. The Rescue Party is the first in action. "Everybody quiet, please" shouts the leader, and the twenty or thirty men of the different services who are gathered in the street, hold their breath. They are listening for any sound from the people they know to be trapped beneath the wreckage. From somewhere difficult to locate comes a faint cry. It seems to be from towards the back of this great heap of wreckage, from where the garden was. Everyone listens again, and sure enough, again the cry is heard.

With tackle, with crowbars, with picks and spades, their only light the flames from the next house where firemen are already getting busy, the Rescue Party start their work. All the time the barrage goes on unceasingly, shell splinters fall near them, and twice there is a cry shouted through a megaphone by one man who has been specially detached from the squad, of "Everybody down", and bombs fall not far away.

This picture was taken in the Air Raid Precaution Control Centre for the London region. It shows a section of the Fire Service Department at work. On the great maps on the wall in front of them, the positions of special fire-fighting parties are clearly marked, and the activities of every unit can be checked at a moment's notice. The women in the picture are Auxiliary Fire Service Volunteers who have been specially trained for this responsible work. The whereabouts of this key room is one of Britain's official secrets.

Unceasing Rescue Work

Within ten minutes the rescuers have dug and tunnelled their way down to an Anderson shelter. Inside its twenty-five or so square feet of safety an entire family are sitting glumly awaiting to be rescued. They are unhurt, although their shelter has been covered by nearly two tons of wreckage. They come out one by one, and stand nearby. Another group of rescuers are busy digging towards the basement of the house next door. There is little hope for the people buried there. But an ambulance stands by, a Doctor waits with a hypodermic syringe charged with morphia in his hand, and meanwhile the firemen put out the blaze in the third house.

Back in the Wardens' Post there have been two more 'incidents' to report, and it is still not ten o'clock. In the Control Centre the large-scale map of the district is becoming increasingly beflagged, but as fast as the flags go up, just so fast do the Air Raid Precaution Services go to the help of the damaged districts. A gas main is struck by a bomb, is lit, and flames reach up forty feet into the night sky. They do not burn for long, because a unit of the Gas Company's Emergency staff goes out, turns off the main cock and puts the gas supply of the entire street out of action. A water main is struck, and a similar unit from the Water Company rushes out and by its swiftness prevents the flooding of the basements of another street.

This district has two hospitals to care for its wounded, and as the night goes on the casualties increase. The Medical Services

(Continued On Page 37)

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK.

We need at least a thousand years to control what knowledge we now have and to prevent it from destroying humanity itself. . . . Science has put powers into the hands of men who are still unable to control their own passions, though they may wield the thunderbolts of Jove.—SIR PHILIP GIBBS, in "England Speaks."

In This Issue

	Pages.
Civil Defence Services in Action	1
A Book of Yesterday	2
Why Does Freedom Matter	2
Land of the White Elephants	3
The Napoleon of New York	4
The Spartan Warriors of Ancient Malabar	5
Dreams and Divination	6
Nepal and the Nepalese	7
New Order in Greater East Asia	8
Literary Page	9
Short Story	10
Children's Page	33
Women's Page	34
Stamps	35
Puzzles	36

137410

A Book Of Yesterday

"Das Kapital"

'Karl Marx's Book Has Been Proved By Its Results To Have Contained More Political Dynamite Than Any Book Since The Bible'

KARL Marx is regarded by mos Englishmen as a dull dog, who wrote an unreadable book called "Das Kapital." This unfortunate impression was due to a variety of causes. It was due partly to the mammoth complexity of the subject itself, for he had taken the whole range of human action and interest as his field; partly to the fact that he wrote in German that was not easily translated; partly to his taste for controversy with now forgotten opponents whom, in long digressions, he would hunt down and do to death with savage, lingering appliances; partly to a severe attack of carbuncles which badly disconcerted the clarity of his opening chapters; partly to his habit of lapsing into algebra at the smallest provocation, a habit common among economists, but one calculated to play hell with the best literary style, writes Michael Foot in "World Review."

Yet here is the paradox. Despite all these failings, sufficient, it might be thought, to kill any document designed to awaken political action, despite them all, 'Das Kapital' has been proved by its results to have contained more political dynamite than any book since the Bible.

AN ARID ESSAY?

It was never widely read in England. But on the Continent it encouraged new thinking and gave direction and force to new parties on an unexampled scale. Marxism became he centre of all political controversy. Its dominion over men's minds knew no frontiers. Was Marx a dull dog? Was his chief book an arid essay in theoretical debating? Love and hate, allegiance and fury, passions and contempt, broken heads, battered barricades, police tyranny and private assassination, this and much besides, in a hundred cities in a score of lands, give a resounding answer to such childish disdain.

Of course, not all Marx's influence, perhaps not half of it was derived from 'Das Kapital.' He wrote pamphlets, hot for the moment, iron weapons sharp and just from the anvil. Whatever else they did, they must take their place among the great masterpieces of invective. He wrote simple expositions which the worker in the factory could quickly understand. He was himself engaged in political activity. Yet for all this 'Das Kapital' cannot be shifted from its place of eminence. Here was the whole grand conception. Why did it achieve such vast results?

A FEW SIMPLE FACTS.

First of all, Marx fitted into one mighty pattern of few simple facts, facts which astonished by their very simplicity, but which yet shed a glare of light on to the existing circumstances of the world. The worker somehow felt that he was cheated of the just reward of his labour. He toiled long for the benefit of others who did not toil at all. Rough leaders of the people since John Ball had waiting for an explanation of this simple grievance.

'As we quit this sphere of simple circulation', he wrote (read it, you who may still pretend that Marx could not write), 'or of the exchange of commodities, which provides the common or garden free trader with his views and ideas, and with the standard by which he judges a society based upon capital and wage labour we seem to note a change in the physiognomy of the persons in the drama. The one who came to the market as the owner of money leaves it striding forward as a capitalist; the one who came to the market as the owner of labour power brings up the rear as a worker. One of them, self-important self-satisfied, with a keen eye to business, the other timid, reluctant, like a man who is bringing his own skin to market, and has nothing to expect but a tanning.'

Somewhere in this uneven transaction between master and man there was robbery. Perhaps that could explain why a few were so rich and many were so poor.

There were other sore matters, hitherto only half explained, which touched the worker in his everyday life. How was it that when he tussled for some small amelioration of his lot, a battle which he began against the single owner of his factory, how was it that he seemed to find massed against him a whole series of authorities and powers? He found it hard to get justice in the courts, hard to enter the polling booth, hard to achieve anything there even when he had forced his entrance, hard to gain any ally to assist him. He was alone, surrounded by enemies who seemed to rally to one another when any one of them was assaulted. Was this a conspiracy?

THE GNAWING WORM.

Marx gave a solid, unequivocal answer. The State in which some invited him to put his trust was 'not' an independent authority dispensing justice between all citizens and classes. It was 'an executive committee for managing the affairs of the governing class as a whole'. Whatever its form it drew sustenance and direction from the owners of capital. A great mass of argument and historical illustration was assembled to prove the case.

'For protection against the worm gnawing at their vital', wrote Marx, 'the workers must put their heads together, and must as a class compel the passing of a law, the erection of an all-powerful social barrier, which will forbid even the workers themselves from entering into a free contract with Capital when, by the terms of that contract, they and their race are condemned to death or sold into slavery. In place of the pompous catalogue of the "inalienable rights of man" they put forward the modest Magna Charta of a legally-limited working day—a chapter which shall, at length, make it clear when the hours of work that the worker sells are ended, and when his own begin. What a change in the picture!'

COHERENCE AND DYNAMISM.

These were simple, if startling enough, doctrines. Their effectiveness derived from the fact that they were woven into a stronger and more grandiose pattern.

(Continued On Page 38)

A Trip To Ajmalgarh

A Student's Impression

By K. VISWANATHAN

Foreign tourists who come to India rush though a scheduled programme, finishing India in less than a month, and rarely get an opportunity to see in detail the villages, which form the real India. Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Bangalore and Srinagar do not give a correct idea of rural India. It is often said and with justification that the villagers are hospitable, loving, simple, ready to help, sacrificing. The statement has been verified by me once again here though this is not my impression of a village.

Very few in India, much less outside, have heard of Bansda. Bansda State is 215 square miles forest and agricultural lands. It is a hilly area with ups and downs. Two rivers cross the State before reaching the sea. The people are agriculturists; the land is neither fertile nor barren. Intensive agriculture is unknown; primitive methods are followed (though one famous scientist who was brought by the Government of India gave it as his opinion that the Indian ryots need no advice from outside), modern ones being unknown, and one or two who know it cannot follow it due to poverty. There are also other causes. My impression is that the land can be improved if the right method of cultivation is followed.

Bansda

The town Bansda is reached from Bilimora, a station on the B. B. and C. I. Rly. on the way from Bombay to Surat. The distance is 29 miles and covered by a regular motor service, which is available through the fair season and closed in the monsoon owing to floods in the 2 rivers that cut the road; in the monsoon it can be approached by a branch line railway and motor. Bansda town is like an island being surrounded on all sides by rivers, and almost a depression all-round being hills.

Ajmalgarh is a hill. To reach it the nearest place is Ghodmal, a village which is one of the largest in Bansda State. Ghodmal is about 7 miles from Bansda, approachable by a through and pucca road or by a cross-country foot-path.

Origin Of The Parsees

We left Bansda on the 7th May about 6-0 p.m. and reached Ghodmal about 8 in the night. The walk gave us good exercise and we slept the sleep of the just. The next morning, after tea, we set out to climb the hill. The road was nice—there is a pucca road up to the foot of the hill. From the foot the climb was easy—the slope being not much. The hill is on the western side.

The historical value of the hill is this. Historically the Parsis left Iran, due to persecution, came to India and settled at Navsari and then spread to Sanjan, Udwada up to Bombay on the south, and Surat and Broach on the north. The new theory is is that they came originally to Ajmalgarh; the then King gave them shelter. The top of the hill is a table land. They built a fort on this hill. The fort walls are in ruins now. One side of the hill is so steep that ascent is impossible. This gave the settlers sufficient protection against intruders and onslaughts. The approach is through the sloping road. The ruins of a police post are a relic to show that the settlement was complete. One historian has found other relics and data. It is for others to investigate this further.

Wild Beasts

Once panthers abounded in this place, but due to cutting of trees, the forests are denuded and wild animals are a rarity; rainfall has also become less; the lairs of wild beasts are visible on the hill-sides.

It is sad to note that many Indians with money prefer to waste their wealth on foreign tours—in Europe and America or Australia—and do not care to see the various places of interest—the scenery, beauty spots, historical places, rugged mounts, water-falls, rivers, luxuriant vegetation, undergrowths, forests, sands etc. which abound in India.

India First

It is not mere narrow patriotism that makes me write this; I appreciate the various things in India first; let them first see and appreciate India and then go to Europe. It is a shame that beauty spots and places of interest should be first pointed out

(Continued On Page 39)

Land Of The White Elephants

Playing Role Of Asiatic Poland In Far Eastern Developments

THAILAND is noted for its elephants (more numerous tahn in any other country, and the white elephant is sacred to the Siamese) and the Siamese twins (twin boys named Eng and Chang born of Chinese parents, who lived from 1811 to 1874). Not so well known is the fact that of her 14,000,000 population, 2,500,000 are pure Chinese and another 2,500,000 are of mixed Chinese blood.

Sino-Thai relations dated back centuries ago. Siam was a Chinese dependency until 1890 when British and France, anxious to turn the country into a buffer zone, "helped" her to declare independence. Though Sino-Thai political ties have since been severed economic relations have continued uninterrupted.

Chinese emigrants have set up for themselves an economic empire in Siam. Chinese are found in every nook and corner of that constitutional monarchy—one of the three remaining independent states in Asia, the other two being China and Japan. Middle and lower-class economic activity is almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese. Chinese control between 80 and 90 per cent. of the rice trade, Siam's most important industry.

More industrious than the natives, the Chinese also branch out into the rubber and tin industries. Retail merchandising is a virtual Chinese monopoly. Without Chinese pioneers who braved the perils of the elements in the early days, Siam would not have had her present economic foundation.

Perfect harmony prevailed between Chinese and the natives in Thailand until the People's Party came into power in 1932. Under the pretext of enforcing a New Deal the intensely nationalistic People's Party started anti-Chinese agitations. Various restrictions were enforced to curb the Chinese economic influence. Chinese schools were interfered with, Chinese lives and properties were violated, Chinese commercial rights were rescinded, Chinese newspapers were closed down, and Chinese patriotic movements were ruthlessly suppressed.

Asia's Poland

Meanwhile, Thailand is unwittingly playing the same role in Asia as Poland did in Europe before September, 1939. Emulating Nazi Germany, Poland was going paces in Eastern Europe. Styling herself the anti-Soviet vanguard, Poland rejected the system of collective security. She fought for supremacy with Rumania in the Balkans. When Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia, Poland cashed in and seized Teschen. But Poland's star waned after Sept. 1 when Hitler unmasked his face. Within two weeks, Poland disappeared from the map.

This tragedy is being re-enacted on the Asiatic stage. Bounded by Burma on the north-west and west by French Indo-China on the north-east and east, and by the Gulf of Siam on the south and east, Siam is strategically situated in Southern Asia. She occupies the neck of the Malay Peninsula as far as the Federated Malay States. Of rolling topography with large areas (250,000 acres) susceptible to irrigation, Thailand has many large forests, teakwood being an important article of export.

Although Siam is nominally independent, she is in fact a semi-colony. Britain and France have long had a stranglehold on her railways, mines, forests and foreign trade. British economic influence was particularly dominant and until the bloodless revolution of June, 24, 1932, Siamese politics was virtually under British control. After the revolution, Japanese influence rapidly penetrated Siam. Since then the only "independent Kingdom" in South-eastern Asia has a new master to serve.

Siam was renamed Thailand in June, 1939, when Japan moved into Hainan Island and Spratley Islands, marking the beginning the island empire's southward advance. "Thailand" was chosen because: (1) it means "freedom" in Siamese, (2) the Thai race predominates, (3) all Thai minorities in Indo-China, Yunnan and Burma were to be eventually incorporated into Siam.

Enters Japan

In the wake of Siam's acquisition of a new name came the process of Nazification under the leadership of Major-General Luang Pibul Songgram, Premier and concurrently Foreign Minister. Nazism and Fascism a la Japanese became Thailand's ideology. Luang Pibul became Thailand's fuehrer. The anti-Chinese drive was intensified. Freedom for the Siamese people was restricted. Names smacking of foreign origins were changed. Siamese were not allowed to speak foreign tongues. Non-Siamese garb was frowned upon.

Curiously, Thailand's "nationalism" and anti-foreignism (which reared its ugly head after France's capitulation) was never applied to the Japanese. On the contrary, Siamese leaders went out of their way to befriend Japan. Treaties of amity and non-aggression were signed with Japan. As a further token of goodwill, Japanese advisers were engaged for all branches of her Government. Japan was permitted to maintain

(Continued On Page 32)

In An Indian Ammunition Factory

(Left) Filling illuminating cartridges. *(Right)* Workmen engaged in cupping glazed board discs.

(Right) Skilled workmen at one of India's arsenals correcting and refitting binoculars for distribution amongst officers of the Indian Army. *(Left)* Men in an indian ammunition factory engaged in annealing process for small arms ammunition cases.

The Napoleon Of New York

La Guardia—"Little Flower"

By E. R. YARHAM

THE most picturesque personality on the new Canada-America Joint Defence Board is Mr. Fiorella la Guardia—although nobody ever gives him that prim and proper title—Mayor of New York.

Long an avowed enemy of the Nazis, left to him any Hitlerian tricks in the New World would get short shrift. He it was who described Hitler as "The brown-shirted fanatic who is menacing the peace of the world."

When Their Majesties visited New York he gave them a tumultuous reception, and expressed affectionate enthusiasm at their coming. He only measures five feet two, but is literally a human dynamo, and has the will and force of a giant. Never was this better indicated than when he hurled out from their offices the experts in graft who waxed fat in New York until he was elected Mayor. His political opponents poured out invective at him, but he did not bat an eyelid. In fact, he returned it with interest, for he has a scathing tongue and can express himself in seven languages.

La Guardia can smile at the same time as he is carrying out his duties and convention goes by the board. Last winter New York was shivering beneath 20 to 30 degrees of frost, when a strike occurred in the coal trade and supplies of fuel ran short. The Mayor invited the dissentients to a conference at the City Hall. They were ushered into a stone cold room, wherepon La Guardia turned the key and left them to freeze themselves into agreement. Passions soon cooled in that frigid temperature, and in very little time a compromise had been reached and New York was warming itself around the home fires again.

Anti-Hitler

As far back as 1936 he was taking a stand against Hitler. As President of the United States Association of Mayors he refused to attend an International Congress of local authorities in the German capital. In so many words he declared it would be idiotic to talk about local-government in a country where it had been obliterated. Soon afterwards he made his famous definition of Hitler, which led to diplomatic representations but these left La Guardia cold.

He has Jewish blood in his veins and is proud of it, and at the time when the pogroms against the Jews were at their height he again indicated what he thought of the German methods and set the world laughing. New York is the greatest Jewish city in the world, for of its seven million people one and three-quarter millions are Jews. Some of these demonstrated before the German Consulate and at the docks where German liners were lying.

The liner captains and the officials at the Consulate asked the Mayor for police protection. He at once obliged, and a squad of hefty protectors were sent down under Captain Finckelstin—and every one of them was a Jew!

His Enemies

La Guardia knows his worth, and as with all men of dynamic personality he has made plenty of political enemies, who, however, admire him for his pugnacity and determination. When he was waging war against Tammany, at the time when—it was said—New York was rotten with crime and corruption from its underworld to the top of its skyscrapers, his enemies dubbed him the "Napoleon of New York," but he did not care. Indeed, he declared he was out to be a dictator, and would sweep gangsterdom and graft from the city. His name, Fiorello, means "Little Flower" and it is by this nickname that he is better-known now, the other being almost forgotten, for although he does wield immense power the population of New York know that his whole life is devoted to the welfare of the city, and he has won the love of many and the respect of all his opponents.

His father was an Italian emigrant who became a musician in an American Army band, and there is both Irish and Jewish blood in his veins. La Guardia learnt all about the poverty and squalor of New York's down-town areas, and he has always fought for the under-dog. He would have become a jockey, had his father had his way, but instead he became a lawyer and fought the battles of poor immigrants. He saw how graft was sapping away the vitals of the great city and entered politice, being elected to Congress from New York. Conventionalities have never worried him. Once in Congress, when campaigning against the high cost of meat to the poor, he suddenly pulled out a lamb chop and beef steak from under his coat in order to illustrate his argument. Enemies arose on every side, but he was fearless, and eventually determined to oust Tammany from New York.

Thomas Dewey

His ally in the struggle against crime has been Thomas Dewey, who succeeded in shattering the powerful gangs of the underworld and who at one time was considered a possible Presidential candidate. It is believed that his turn may come, for he is a comparatively young man. There had been reform mayors before La Guardia, but none was able to stand against the powerful forces of the underworld and every one was swept away. At his first attempt he was defeated by "Jimmy" Walker, who later came to England during enquiries into certain police scandals.

The next time La Guardia was elected by the huge majority of 260,000 votes. During a four years' term of office he carried out revolutionary reforms. About two years back another election took place, and his opponents could not bring a single dirty or underhanded action against him. Gangsters were drafted in from all over America to intimidate voters, but La Guardia dealt with them by armies of police, and he again triumphed.

Why Does Freedom Matter?

LIBERTY HAS ONCE MORE BECOME ENDANGERED BECAUSE WE HAVE NOT PUT FIRST THINGS FIRST, SAYS NORMAN ANGELL

That we are now at war to save Freedom is disputed by no one. Yet the statement seems to be little understood, because with it comes the repeated demand that we define our aims. It looks as though we need to ask what we mean by Freedom, and then why we think it worth fighting for. These are the questions which Mr. Norman Angell writes about in his new book, "Why Freedom Matter," (Penguin) writes "John O' London's Weekly". But he anticipates this third question: Does it serve any purpose in wartime to discuss the nature of freedom at all? It is argued that we must first win the war, then restore whatever freedom we have lost in waging it. This is to reduce the issue to a mere question of injury and repair; the spiritual side of the struggle—all that will ultimately matter—is virtually shelved. Mr. Angell holds that this line of thought "involves a confession which jeopardizes victory itself; that a widespread understanding of why freedom matters is indispensable to our war morale in a most vital sense: indispensable to our victory." If this is true—and it is surely both truth and common sense—those who are most bent on winning the war ought to be the first to interest themselves in the question—Why does freedom matter?

Declining Faith In Freedom

But Mr. Angell's concern is not with the mere timelines of his subject. It is with "the declining faith in freedom" which he maintains has crept through Europe and has even infected certain high circles in this country. The ideals of Freedom have been going out of fashion in the classes and out of focus in the masses. And the Dictators have seized their opportunity. "The relative ease with which Fascist and Nazi have managed to impose their power has been due at bottom to the fact that they had an ideal of sorts and a clear objective, whereas freedom has ceased to be an ideal for the larger mass of common folk whom the Totalitarian set out to dominate". It is an old saying that men do not know what is good for them until they have lost it, or until it is in peril. Then they spring to save what they have forgotten to cherish:—

"Hitler has been able to destroy the freedom first of the German people, and then of neighbouring states, because so very, very many did not know what they were surrendering; had such little feeling for its supreme value that again and again—not alone in Germany—the mass yielded to, or acquiesced in policies that led to its surrender

Hitler knows supreme demagogue that he is, that where the mass is indifferent about freedom, or is so deeply divided on other things that it cannot combine for any single purpose, a small minority of active and ruthless men can take freedom from the multitude almost without a struggle; as a single nation like Germany can destroy the freedom of a far greater and potentially more powerful—but disunited—non-German Europe.

To put it briefly, liberty has once more become endangered because we have not put first things first.....And because we have not always put first things first, opportunity has been given to the enemies of freedom to divide its friends, to undermine its cause, to persuade some to betray it. In a sense, perhaps, we can all say that we "believe in freedom"; want it, as we want other good things in life. But the phrase is meaningless if at the same time we want things incompatible with freedom or its defence, and refuse to give those things up; or if we fail to see, or refuse to see, that certain things we want, preferences we retain, make secure freedom impossible."

In our individual lives this gap between the calm of possession and the agitation of loss makes itself felt in time; we are at once aware of sunshine and cloud, sleep and tossing awake, water and thirst; but an Ideal may ebb unperceived, like the tide on level sand. Unconscious slavery may precede conscious. We are awak-

(Continued on Page 38)

The Spartan Warriors Of Ancient Malabar

The Eighteen Tactics Of The Kalari

By A. HARIHARAN

A PEEP into the not very distan past reveals that South India was prolific in military genius, and that the people south of the Vindhyas had certain characteristic military traditions. Among the various military clans of the south the Nayars of Malabar deserve special mention.

The Nayars of the ancient were so many Spartan warriors, so many knights of a court of love. Elie Reclus, the anthropologist, says that all Nayars knew to read and write, "but the chief part of their education was carried on in the gymnasium and the fencing school, where they learnt to despise fatigue, to be careless of wounds, and to show an indomitable courage, often bordering upon foolish temerity." With remarkable skill and dexterity they wielded weapons like the javelin and the sword and the dagger, and "drew the bow with such skill that their second shaft often split the first."

Earliest travellers from the West have testified to the high degree of martial prowess exhibited by the young men of Malabar who underwent an intensive course of military training in gymnasia known as Kalaries. Carried away by a spirit of generous and genuine admiration Pyrard, the French traveller, goes to the extent of saying that in the beginning of the seventeenth century A.D., the Nayars of Malabar were the best soldiers in the world. He describes them in the words, 'they are bold and courageous, extremely skilful in the use of arms, with limbs so agile and supple that they can throw themselves into every imaginable posture, and thus avoid or cunningly parry every possible stroke, whilst at the same time they spring upon the foe.'

The Kalari

The Kalaries have now almost entirely disappeared from Malabar, but it is possible to find even to-day in the interior parts of the country, Panickars imparting physical instruction to young men on the traditional lines. Formerly every Nayar boy was given military training in the Kalaries from his seventh year onwards. Every 'taravad' or family had its own private gymnasium, presided over by some 'Paradevata' or deity, and under the management of an instructor known as the Panickar

The Kalari was a well-ventilated pit, usually 20 feet by 15ft by 6ft. The length of the pit was in some cases 42 feet, the other dimensions being the same. The Kalari used to be protected from sun and rain by a roof of palm leaves, and the ground was paved smooth. At one corner of the Kalari was a platform called the Pujattara or Puttara, where the Paradevata was worshipped, and closed by it was the Gurutara, or dais for the instructor.

The Eighteen Tactics

Boys on admission into a Kalari were first given various massages with specially prepared lotions and oils. This was intended to make their growing physique very pliable and supple before they learn the more complicated feats requiring perfect freedom of movement for the body Next they practised jumping and running, and the use of various weapons. Among the weapons that were generally in use, mention may be made of the 'Muchan' and 'Sariravati' (metal rods), and the sickle-shaped 'Otta.' Besides, the sword and 'paricha,' the dagger or 'kattaram' and spears were also in common use.

There were in all eighteen different ways of defence and offence, known as 'Patinettu atavukal.' They were Oothiram, Katakam, Chatulam, Mandalam, Vrittachakram, Sukamkalam, Vijayam, Viswamohanam. Thiryangmandalam, Gadayakheta Gahwaram, Satrumjayam, Soubhadram, Pathalam, Purajayam, Kayavridhi, Silakandham, Gadasastram and Anuttamam.

A Nayar youth who had learnt all or some of these tactics could easily defend himself against one or more opponents, with the aid of a sword and a 'paricha.' Even after young men had completed this intensive course, they had to keep themselves fit. For this there were annual exhibitions of physical prowess. Competition between various Kalaries, and long-standing rivalry between various 'taravads', made these annual feats very exciting ones. The consuming passion of every Nayar youth trained in a Kalari was to defeat the rivals of other Kalaries; and this pride and love of one's 'alma mater' resulted in a very high standard of physical fitness coupled with unimpeachable integrity of character.

Montagues And Capulets

In ancient Malabar there were many Montagues and Capulets and avenging a family feud ('Kutippaka') was regarded as a sacred duty, custom permitting the contestants to take the law in their own hands. The popular ballads of north Malabar relate to many such feuds and quarrels, the most exciting ones being those describing the feats of Othenan and Aromal Ch kavar Aromal Chekavar met with death, after a successful duel, becoming a victim to the treachery of Chandu. There was no one in his 'tarawad' at that time to wreak vengeance, but Chekavar's sister, Unnyarcha, was pregnant. The dying hero told his beloved sister that if a son was born to her, he should be trained to settle accounts with Chandu. The blood-stained garments of Chekavar were carefully preserved, and when Aromalunni, his nephew, came of age, the significance of the bloody relic was revealed to him He took a vow on the spot to take revenge on the treacherous Chandu.

"THE MAGIC MIRROR"

(Elderman in "The Washington Post")

The Ankam

By far the most common of the duels fought for settling disputes was the one known as the 'Ankam.' In ancient Malabar quarrels and outstanding disputes were settled by Tarakuttams and Nattukuttams—'kuttam' generally meaning a Sabha or assembly. Naduvazhis and Desavazhis presided over these assemblies. Whenever a satisfactory solution could not be found by the adjudication of these authorities, the parties concerned would agree to decide upon 'Ankam,' it being understood that success attended the right side. The parties would notify the authorities and the people (Malokar) as to the exact time and place of the 'Ankam'. They had then only to present themselves for the duel, all the arrangements being made by the 'kuttam'.

However, the duel was not fought by the parties themselves. Each party secured the services of an expert hand at 'Ankam,' called 'Chekon', who was a professional man. The 'chekons' risked their lives, and in order to provide means of livelihood to their dependents, sums of money like 'Veettukizhi,' 'Ankakizhi' and 'Nattukizhi', were set apart by both parties before the 'Ankam.' The last of these went to the 'Kuttam' for meeting expenses incurred by it. The other two purses went to the family of the Chekon, or to himself if he survived.

On the appointed day the Desavazhi or Nattuvazhi would be present at the specially prepared site for the Ankam, known as Ankattara. A vast concourse of people would assemble to witness the duel. The two parties would first state their respective cases, and the fair means they adopted till then for an agreement. Next, at times, there would be a cock-fight to ascertain on whose side was God. The parties could come to an understanding at any of these stages, the Ankam—which was a fight to the finish—being only the last resort.

With shining swords in their right hands and 'parichas' (armour plates to ward off thrusts) in the left, the Chekons would stand face to face, ready to strike at the other as soon as the signal was given by the chieftain. Applauded by sympathisers and booed by enemies, they would fight to the last, till one of them fell dead. Usually the Chekons would have assistants to watch, if there was foul play, and give warnings about the next move of the foe. They also kept a close eye on the weapons, which, if damaged, would be quickly exchanged for new ones. The utmost care was taken to prevent treachery and foul-play.

TRY THIS NEW
PILE TREATMENT
AT OUR EXPENSE!
Pilicon is the modern, safe and quick way of treating piles. No injection, no operation! Just an ointment that stops pain and itching within a few hours. A week's treatment normally suffices to banish Piles. Pilicon Ointment is sold by chemists and stores all Rs. 2/4 per tube.
Gamble a 2-anna stamp to be relieved of the agony of Piles. On receipt of the postage stamp we shall send you a free sample of Pilicon Ointment.
Sole Distributors: Castophene Mfg. Co., Karachi.
GRATEFUL USER WRITES: "The Ointment is a miracle for Piles and I recommend it to other sufferers."
PILICON
PILE OINTMENT

Dreams & Divination

Superstitions Die Hard And The Old World Belief That Dreams Are Manifestations Of "Occult" Import Still Persists Among Ignorant Sections Of Humanity All Over The Earth

By R. M. D.

HERE we are all by day: by night we are hurled By dreams each one into a separate world
—HERRICK

The phenomenon of dreams sorely perplexed the savage and semi-civilized races. They groped for its explanation and finding none within their strictly limited system—if system it can be called—of knowledge or experience, took the line of least resistance and ended by attaching a spiritual or supernatural significance to it. This resulted in numerous superstitious beliefs gathering round the phenomenon, for superstition, we know, invariably hangs upon the skirts of the supernatural.

Some uncivilized races believed that the soul of the dreamer went visiting his friends, living as well as dead, his old haunts and new places. Another theory was that the souls of the dead and the living came to visit the dreamer, either of their own accord or at divine behest. The American Indian believed all dreams to be revelations made by the familiar genius, or the "inner soul". As we gradually ascend the ladder of civilization we find this theory, in which the soul is the central figure, left behind and dreams being regarded as divine communications or oracular.

Ancient Greek And Roman Theories

The ancient Greeks had three distinctive terms for dreams, viz., Chrematismos, Horama, and Oniros.

1. Chrematismos, (Chrema, a matter of business) described those dreams in which the gods and departed spirits, as well as living beings were supposed to converse with men on matters of business.

2. Horama, a vision (from Horao, to see). In this the sleeper saw some coming events acted before his eyes.

3. Oniros, or dream-riddle (from Oniros, the God of Dreams), by which the dreamer was informed of the coming events by means of figures and allegories.

Among the distinguished Greeks, Aristotle held dreams to be the impressions left by the objects seen with the physical eyes. Plato's explanation: "prophetic visions received by the lower appetitive soul through the liver", sounds more enigmatic than the phenomenon itself! Moreover, he declared that a man of prudence would derive instructions from them. According to the Stoics, dreams might be divine revelations and many volumes on their interpretation have come down to us from them.

Among the Romans, Pliny considered all dreams to be supernatural, excepting those occurring soon after meals. An explanation which comes remarkably near to the modern theory is to be found in Cicero:

> "'Tis no wonder if what men practise, think, care for, and do when awake, should also run in their heads and move them when they are asleep".

The pathological side of dreams also received the attention of the ancient Greek and Roman physicians. Among the former, Hippocrates, the father of medicine, regarded some dreams to be premonitory of a diseased state of the body. Galen, medical adviser to Marcus Aurelius, was also inclined towards the same view. Montaigne in one of his Essays mentions that Pythagoras ordered a certain preparation of diet to beget appropriate dreams.

The Bible

A number of prophetic dreams are recorded in the Bible; those of Pharaoh's chief butler and chief baker are well known examples.

In Ecclesiastes (V. 3.) we are told "A dream cometh through the multitude of business". That is to say, "Excessive distractions by day have for their consequence disordered visions by night"; while in the Book of Job (XXXIII. 14-16.) we have the following explanation:

> "For God speaketh once, yea twice, yet man perceiveth it not.
> In a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in slumberings upon bed;
> Then He openeth the ears of men, and sealeth their instruction."

We may take this as a classification of dreams under two heads —Natural and Supernatural.

Dream-Symbols

Perhaps it is not generally known that the "Vaids" of bygone days set great store upon the dreams of the ailing who were under their treatment. Dreams occurring during illness were divided into two groups: those which were supposed to be harbingers of death and those which contained a promise of recovery in them! In a treatise on medicine entitled "Harithsanhita" composed in Sanskrit—a whole chapter is devoted to the interpretation of dreams in illness, with special advice and instructions to the "Vaid".

Oneiromancy

Oneiromancy, or divination by dreams is a pretended art, and has been practised from time immemorial. "The veil that covers the face of futurity is woven by the hand of mercy"; but man's burning desire to get a glimpse of the Hereafter by lifting that veil is deep-rooted, and has given birth to the various forms of divination resorted to since the dawn of history. Theomancy, Necromancy, Hieromancy—to mention only a few practices of this type—were all fostered by this inextinguishable desire, which in turn fostered such quasi-religious quacks as Seers, Augurs and Soothsayers and their shameless trickery. Ancient Greek, Roman, Persian and Hindoo kings were all staunch votaries of this mode of searching into the secrets of Futurity, and a Soothsayer in their courts occupied as eminent a position and was as indispensable a personage as the Prime Minister.

Dream-Symbols

It is interesting to note that many ancient nations too regarded the language of dreams as symbolical, though the interpretation of symbols was carried out on lines quite different from the modern. This can be clearly seen from the fact that their first step in interpreting dreams was to translate the meaning of the objects figuring therein into their common or everday significance. For instance, we usually associate fruits and flowers in Nature with productivity and luxuriance; to dream of these, therefore, promised wealth and abundance to the dreamer. On the other hand, to dream of ferocious animals, uprooted trees, vacant or collapsed houses—symbols of death and devastation plain enough—was naturally considered ominous or portending evil. A notable example of this method of interpretation is to be found in Joseph's explanation of Pharaoh's dream of the fat and the lean kine, and the full and withered ears of corn.

Members of the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha who met in Delhi recently. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerji, President, is in the centre of the front row.

The Analytical School

Omitting all reference to Professor Freud in an article on Dreams is as preposterous as "excluding the Prince of Denmark from the play of Hamlet"! So coming to our own times, the research and investigations carried out over a number of years by Professor Freud of Vienna have helped considerably to reclaim dreams from the realms of ignorance and superstition.

Dr. Jung of Zurich was another patient worker in this field, whose name though at times mentioned conjointly with Freud's, agrees with him in very few respects. The theory of dreams as expounded by these two eminent and independent pioneers is too complicated and technical to set forth here except in bare outlines.

Freud

To begin with, Freud has divided operation of the mind into three forms:

1. The Conscious, which is the normal state.

2. The Preconscious which is a storehouse of memories that can be brought into play by the common process of the association of ideas, and

3. The Unconscious, which is a vast depository of wishes lying dormant, and whose gratification in the waking state is checked by our moral or social code.

This check exercised on the unconscious longings and impulses by the Conscious of a waking person he calls "Censorship". In the sleeping state this Censorship is altogether or partly relaxed, and the suppressed wishes manifest themselves in the form of dreams.

According to Freud, therefore, a dream is a wish, and more often than not a wish of erotic nature. In his "Introduction to Psycho-analysis", the Professor says: "In every dream an instinctual wish is displayed as fulfilled". He asserts that "in almost every dream is incorporated a memory trace of, or an allusion to, an event (or it may be several events) of the previous day, and if we follow up these links we often discover all of a sudden the bridge from the remote dream-world to the real life of the patient". By his method senseless and chaotic dreams can be turned into clear mental processes in the dreamer.

Jung

Freud's procedure is known as "Psycho-analysis"; Jung called his "Analytical Psychology", as Frend objected to the employment of the term by any other school. Besides, Jung's methods are totally different.

Freud, as we have seen, regards every dream as an expression of suppressed wishes; but Jung takes a wider view and calls it "subliminal picture of the psychological condition of the individual in the waking state." In other words, a dream reveals that phase of a man which remains hidden in the waking state.

Unlike Freud, Jung regards dreams subjectively as well as objectively. A dream is objective when its characters are real persons. The origin of such a dream can be traced to incidents, thoughts and impressions of the immediate past—to the "personal unconscious," as he calls it, which covers all that has been acquired in the present life. A subjective dream is one in which the dream-symbols are not real persons, but images from the "collective unconscious" which contains "traces of experiences lived through ancestrally....and handed down through the centuries." It is in this "collective unconscious" that the germ of the individual's future possibilities lies dormant, awaiting development. In this

(Continued on Page 37)

NEPAL And The Nepalese

Khatmandu---The City Of Temples

By NAREN

ON earth, there are but a few spots of heavenly beauty and among them India, can truly boast of at least two, viz. Kashmir and Nepal. I need not describe the scenic glories of Kashmir, for innumerable persons have praised in song and prose the entrancing charms of Kashmir. I would like to dwell here on the unparalleled attractions of Nepal to a traveller who visits that land of mystery for the first time.

Nepal is the only independent Hindu Kingdom on the face of the earth. It is bounded on the north by the lofty Himalayan ranges; by Sikhim in the east; by the river Kali (Ghagra) and the Kumoun Hills in the west; and by the plains of the Ganges, situated in the provinces of U. P., Behar and Bengal, in the South. Nepal is 525 miles in length and from 90 to 140 miles in breadth, the total area being 54,000 sq. miles.

Physically Nepal is divided into three main divisions:—

1. The Tarai division, which a strip of cultivated land. This part is very hot in summer and grows paddy in abundance.

2. The highlands, which extend into the great Himalayan peaks, varying in altitude from 25,000 to 29,000 ft. Some of the yet unknown and unconquered peaks, viz. Dholagiri (26,837 ft.) and Kanchinjanga (28,148 ft.) are situated in this region.

3. The lowlands, which are, 8,000 to 10,000 ft. in altitude and which seem like plateaus from one end to the other. These lowlands are intensively cold during winter and hot during summer. One traverses the whole of the Tarai religion, in vain to see a grassy lawn or a pasture land. Over large areas, one sees nothing but trees, big and small, running by your side, as the train wends its way through these deep and thick forests. Wild beasts of different varieties yell and howl to the running train as it speeds past, disturbing the stillness of the morning calm.

A Tedious Journey

Khatmandu, the capital of Nepal is approximately 60 miles away from Raxaul in north Behar. The latter is an ordinary town on the B. N. W. R. line. From Raxaul starts the Nepal Government Railway. Birgunj, is the next railway station, the offices of the N. G. Railway, being located here. Visas are given here to bona-fide pilgrims and visitors. Amlakgunj is the terminus of the N. G. Rly., and is situated at the bottom of the hills.

From this terminus, there is a fine motor-road, upto Bhimpadi, a distance of 15 miles. The motor-car has first to ascend, a small ridge and then the road is plain and straight. After this comes a zig-zag path and a tunnel, which, though not very long, has been burrowed through a very high mountain. On the other side of the tunnel, there is a straight road, and crossing a bridge near Dhar Singh, we reach Bhimpadi, Khatmandu, is only 20 miles from Bhimpadi.

From Dhar Singh begins the rope-line services to Khatmandu. This is a novel system of transport. In this land of mountains and valleys, interspersed by mountain rills jumping over huge boulders, no transport is quite easy. These rope-lines link up two mountain tops with thick iron rods, over long distances.

The line, which is operated by electricity, only conveys goods, no living being being transported over it. From Bhimpadi, there is a steep ascent of four miles upto Sisagarhi. It is a small military station. All the 'visas' and passports are scrutinized here. There being no motor road further from Bhimpadi, dandies and ponies are the only means of transport. It takes a complete day to reach Khatmandu. There are many water mills on the way and sometimes the road passes through fields and green meadows, making the walk not an unpleasant one.

Khatmandu

Khatmandu is a big city, with fine avenues and boulevards, high palaces, macadamized motor-roads and broad lawns. It is surrounded by hills, the sacred river Bhagmati crossing it in many places The population of this city, including its two adjoining towns, which we may call boroughs, viz. Bhatgoan and Patan, is nearly a quarter million. It is an ancient city and seat of the Nepal Government. It is situated on the river Bhagmati, 4,000 ft. above the sea level. The ruling family is of Rajput descent, dating from 1768, and all its members are devout Hindus. The population of the city consists of various races, mostly of Mongolian origin and Buddhist in religion.

Tradition says that on the site of this city formerly there was a lake, out of which sprang the river Bhagmati. It is on the banks of this river that the present city is built. In olden days it was a centre of Sanskrit learning and a store-house of Sanskrit literature. Even now there dwell great Pundits and Sanskrit scholars. The cause of decline of this ancient culture can be traced to the pernicious caste system, which debars all others except Brahmins from learning the sanskrit language. The Brahmins, though they monopolised sanskrit learning did not themselves learn it, with the result it has now sunk into oblivion.

This city may rightly be called "The City of Temples," As in Benares, there are temples everywhere, here Buddhist shrines and orthodox Hindu places of worship with innumerable carved images of gods and goddesses, wherein thousands of the devotees throng at prayer time. The ringing of bells is audible day and night. The old statues and carved images seem to belong to a very remote age. The scenes in all the temples especially on the occasion of festivals, are very lively. The chimes of bells, the chanting of sacred Vedic mantras and other hymns from the Hindu scriptures, and the prayers recited with fervid devotion, leave an impression never to be forgotten in one's life. Pashupati Nath is the greatest temple in Nepal and is considered to be one of the most holy places of worship according to the Hindu mythology. Pilgrims from far and wide visit this great temple annually. There are many other shrines of note where in the morning you will find throngs of people male and female going to say their prayers.

The majority of the people are either Hindus or Buddhists. A sprinkling of Muslims exist side by side. Yet communal troubles are alien to this land. Hindu and Buddhist practices of worship and religious ceremonies are so alike that to an outsider, both these great religions, one from the north and another from the south embrace each other on these Himalayan heights as if to teach a lesson to mankind that all religions at bottom are one and the same.

Astrologers In High Favour

I asked an educated Nepalee youth, who was an employee of the State Hospital, whether he was a Hindu or Buddhist. To my astonishment, he said he was both. Hindus and Buddhists are alike and visit temples and pagodas without discrimination. As mentioned above, all the Hindu ceremonies are observed, but in some respects the Nepalees have their own variants of religious rites. Brahmins are respected most and their services are of the paramount importance. Astrologers, who are invariably Brahmins, are constantly consulted. One cannot lay the foundation of a house, start on a journey commence some business, undertake some project and even buy a cow or buffalo without previously consulting the astrologer. Among the religious ceremonies observed by Nepalee Hindus, the investiture of the sacred thread is notable. It is performed at the age of 12 or 13 and then [illegible] becomes a caste Hindu and can have the rights and privileges of a grown up man and dine with them. A peculiarity among the people, who call themselves Rajputs and Thakurs and who inhabit the western side of this land, is that in their marriage ceremonies the bridegroom does not figure in the marriage procession and the bride is brought to her future home without any great ceremony. After the bride attains maturity their wedlock becomes valid and then they are married.

Generally all the people of Nepal eat mutton, but to kill a cow is a crime for the infringement of which capital punishment is awarded. There are great caste restrictions in Nepal and Brahmins enjoy more rights by virtue of their birth than the rest. The Gorkhas and Gorkhalis have many sub-Castes, viz. Newar, Thappa, Gurang, Magars, etc. They are a warrior clan and go about with kukris and bayonets. Almost all the youth of this clan join the army either in Nepal or in British India, and they are a loyal, honest and brave people. Among the Rajputs there are two sects, namely the Surya bansis, the "descendants of the Sun", and Chandra bansis, the "descendants of Moon." Ranas are the ruling race and have the prerogative of occupying all important offices of the State and of directing the political, social, religious, educational, military and civil administrative affairs. According to the traditional practice the younger succeeds the elder brother to the throne.

Free Education

In Khatmandu, there is a college as well as several schools, where free education is imparted by the State. Scholarships are also given to deserving students. The college and the principal school are affiliated to the University of Patna. Khatmandu has a grand museum and a fine zoo. In the museum, relics of the ancient Nepalese culture are preserved. The museum is one of the best museums in the Orient. Khatmandu has a library with a

(Continued On Page 37)

AS ENERGETIC AS YOUR CHILDREN

When you are gloomy and depressed, a little leisure with your children soon revives your spirits. And if you lack physical energy you will find PHOSFERINE makes you better at once. It puts back what you have taken out of yourself—strength, energy and vitality.

Take 2 Tablets or 10 drops. Get a supply today.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

Depression, Headache, Indigestion, Brain Fag, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Influenza, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Anæmia, Debility, Neurasthenia

If your dealer cannot supply you, write to

Symonds & Co., Post Box 912, Bombay. Rs. 1/- for No. 1 size; Rs. 2/- for No. 2 size and Rs. 3/- for No. 3 size post free. Liquid or Tablets.

"NEW ORDER IN GREATER EAST ASIA"

Australia, Indies, Malay Straits Included In Japan's Power Aims

THOUGH the scope of the New Order in Greater East Asia has never been officially described, it is defined as follows by Admiral Sankashi Takahashi, late Commander-in-Chief of Japan's combined fleet, in the current number of the magazine Illmode (Sunrise), says Mr. Hugh Byas, in a despatch dated Tokyo, Nov. 13, to "The New York Times."

"It begins with Manchukuo in the north and extends to Australia in the south. In the east it ends at 180 degrees of longtitude and extends west to the Bay of Bengal and Burma. It will be constructed in several stages. In the first stage the sphere Japan demands includes Manchukuo China, Indo-China, Burma, the Straits Settlements, the Dutch East Indies, New Caledonia, New Guinea, many islands in the West Pacific, Japan, mandated islands and the Philippines, Australia and the Indies can be included later. Great East Asia will be built up in proportion to Japan's national strength. The greater our strength, the larger will be the sphere of Great East Asia."

This definition was offered at a round-table conference of naval officers called by the editor of Himode to discuss Japan's Axis alliances with particular reference to the question whether Japan and the United States will fight. Commander Hideo Hirade, of the Navy Office Information Bureau, said the alliance laid on the Japanese navy the heaviest burden in its history, but it did not necessarily mean war immediately.

CLASH WITH U.S.A.

The question was asked "When will Japan and America fight?" Vice-Admiral Yoshijiro Hamada, retired, answered:

"America's participation in the European war will automatically involve Japan. War between Japan and America will not occur in the immediate future; it has been delayed by the triple alliance, but it will come. Statesmen will try to prevent such a calamity, but the circumstances are beyond their control. There can be no settlement until Japan and America have a showdown."

Takehashi said Japan had the determination to face war with America. "How could we have made that alliance without such determination?" His answer brought the question: "Does that mean that Japan has completed preparations for war with the United States?"

Hirade said: "We won't answer that question, we simply smile."

Takehashi said that reconsideration by America could prevent war. "Whether or not there is war depends entirely on America's readiness to abandon the Open Door policy and recognize Japan's New Order in Greater East Asia," he said.

Takehashi strongly condemned the Japanese tendency to belittle America's preparedness. Americans were brave and persevering, he added. "America is very unfriendly but is not our enemy ye. The three-power pact is not the first instalment of an anti-America policy. It is intended to prevent the United States entering the European war. The time may come when America will interfere in our East Asia policy. But until then we must be prudent and refrain from provoking America."

The bureau dealing with South Seas affairs was to-day added to the Foreign Office organization. It consists of two sections, the first covering India, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, British Oceania, and Antarctic regions; the second Thailand, Indo-China, Burma, Malaya, North Borneo, and French Oceania, Otoji Saito, ex-Consul-General in Batavia, was appointed chief.

The official announcement states that the bureau was established in order to cope with the international situation and enable Japan's South Sea policy to be carried out fully. "Consequent on the China Incident and the European war, Japan's relations with the South Seas are growing more important." Japan's agreement of amity with Thailand, the advance of Japanese troops into Indo-China, and the dispatch of Japanese envoys to the Dutch Indies and Indo-China are cited as recent instances of Japan's growing interests.

Risk Element Diminished In Brain Operations

Famous Swedish Surgeon On Modern Developments

STOCKHOLM.—An interesting address on modern developments in the sphere of brain surgery was recently given in Goteborg by the world-famous Swedish brain surgery specialist, Professor Herbert Olivecrona.

The symptoms of brain tumours primarily appear through the effects produced by the rise in pressure in the brain, he said. When the tumour begins to develop it forces aside the surrounding parts of the brain. At the beginning, the increase in volume is compensated for by the displacement of the liquid in which the brain lies, but a further extension of the tumour often causes disturbances in the circulation of the water system in the brain.

At the beginning, the symptoms can express themselves in the form of a severe, splitting headache which can fluctuate periodically, but with increased intensity, sickness and dizziness, and physic disturbances. A change gradually takes place in the optical nerve, and the sharpness of vision decreases, he declared.

Among the general symptoms are also more local expressions of the disease. Certain irritations or paralysis phenomena can dispaly themselves in the form of, for instance, epileptic attacks. The patient may also have optical hallucinations, as well as taste and smell hallucinations. Hearing hallucinations, on the other hand, occur rather seldom and are not characteristic in the same way as the other types.

Some of the functions of the brain can be taken over by other parts within it—the one half of the brain can, so to say, act on behalf of the other. But this cannot take place with regard to the sensomotoric centres or the sense of sight. On the other hand the senses of taste, hearing and smell can function even if their centres in the one half of the brain are damaged. The situation is more complicated with regard to the intellectual functions.

CAREFUL DIAGNOSIS NECESSARY

In making a diagnosis it is necessary to ascertain whether the trouble is really a tumour, as certain inflammatory effects can produce similar symptoms. The history of the disease and the symptoms can often give a clear indication, but in other cases the localisation of the tumour is more difficult, especially if it lies in those parts of the brain whose functions are not yet known, this Swedish brain expert said.

An X-ray investigation is always made, but if the picture does not give distinct information, other methods must be resorted to. The liquid in the brain is removed and replaced with air, after which there are greater possibilities of obtaining a clearer idea of the location of the disease.

The only way to cure a patient with a tumour on the brain is to perform an operation. Whether this is possible depends upon the situation of the tumour. When it lies in the membranes of the brain or the hypophysis it is a favourable case. Professor Olivecrona also declared that thanks to improved methods the risk involved in a brain operation is nowadays not greater than in the removal of a tumour elsewhere. Earlier it was regarded as a miracle if the patient came through with his life at a brain operation.

MILITARY TRAINING BY POST

Swedish Correspondence Courses Yield Good Results

STOCKHOLM.—During the last ten months some 50,000 conscripts and 75,000 Home Guardsmen in Sweden have had their military proficiency refurbished and expanded by means of correspondence courses, announces the originator of these courses, Mr. Ragnar Lund, head of the large correspondence school of the Swedish Co-operative Wholesale Society.

The courses which constitute an innovation in the military-pedagogic field and which are issued in close collaboration with the military authorities, are largely based on the study-circle method, which has been very highly developed by the Swedish adult educational movement. Courses have been issued in civilian air protection, for Home Guardsmen, for conscripts who want to obtain additional theoretical knowledge in military things, etc Practically all classes are represented among the pupils. Heads of firms and manual labourers work in the same study circles as clergymen and shop assistants and the ages of the pupils vary between 15 and 71. The courses, which are provided free of charge are naturally also to a large extent studied privately. To facilitate further this education, a rather extensive co-operation has been inaugurated between the correspondence institution in question and the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation, and this collaboration has proved very fruitful.

Great care has been taken to ensure a thorough personal treatment for each pupil, and the head of the Swedish Home Guard, Colonel Petri, has expressed great satisfaction with the valuable help which the course has provided the members of his organization. In fact, the course has become the Home Guardsman's equivalent to the regular soldier's "Manual of Instruction."

The encouraging results obtained by this method have stimulated to continued and increased activity along the same lines. The correspondence school in question and the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation have thus recently started in collaboration a course on Sweden's actual economic problems. A series of lectures is being broadcast by the Radio Corporation, and in conjunction, the correspondence school is issuing correspondence letters on the subject. Among the matters with which these lessons will deal are the measures which are being planned or applied to maintain Sweden's economic life, the food and fuel supply question, industrial problems, labour market questions, problems of State finance, price developments, as well as the various measures which the individual can apply to help overcome the difficulties.

ONLY THE STRONG CAN SURVIVE —ROOSEVELT

"America's young men are ready as all our country must be, to play their part in the nation's defence," said President Roosevelt at the opening of the National Draft Lottery recently.

"In the present world the survival of liberty and justice is dependent on the strength to defend against attack. We are mustering all our resources in manhood, industry and wealth to make our nation strong in defence.

"Recent history proves all too clearly, I am sorry to say, that only the strong may continue to live freedom and peace."

President Roosevelt, says a Reuter message, spoke beside a huge bowl full of blue capsules holding the numbers assigned to millions of Americans affected by the nation's first peace-time draft which is greater than any of the three held in the last war.

The lottery, when completed, will have assigned the order of service to each one of the 17,000,000 who have registered.

Some 5,000,000 of these, it is expected, will eventually be in uniform, while the rest will be deferred for various reasons. The first 30,000 were scheduled to be in camp by November 18 for a year's training.

The first number picked was 158. It was drawn by Mr. Stimson Secretary for War, who was blindfolded with the same piece of cloth used in 1917 to cover the eyes of the then Secretary for War, Mr Newton D. Baker. The number Mr. Baker drew was 258. The cloth was a piece of upholstery from an old chair which stood in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, where the United States Constitution was signed in 1789.

No. 158 was Robert Bell's number. His mother was in the audience and screamed when the name was announced.

The drawing of the number 158 calls up the 6,500 men, one of whom bears that number in each of the 6,500 recruiting areas into which the United States are divided.

BOOKS AND THEIR AUTHORS

KALYANA-KALPATARU

KALYANA-KALPATARU: THE BHAKTA NUMBER (January, 1941). Published by the Manager, "Kalyana-Kalpataru," Gorakhpur, U.P. Pp. 294. Price Rs. 2|8.

In the field of religious literarature the conductors of the "Kalyana-Kalpataru" have carved out a unique place for their publications by the quality as well as cheapness of the several works, in English as well as Hindi, issued by them during the past seven years. The excellence of the publications has won for them the patronage of a vast circle of readers, who eagerly await the issue of every new work from the Gita Press, especially the bulky and finely illustrated Special Numbers. Among such Numbers issued in the past mention may be made of the Gita Number, Vedanta Number,, God Number, Sri Krishna Number, Dharma Tattva Number, Yoga Number and Divine Name Number. The present Number deals with Bhakti or Divine Love—and includes learned contributions on the subject by a host of writers, among whom are Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Ganganath Jha, Prof. Akshya Kumar Banerjea, Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami Sastri, Dr. M. Hafiz Syed, Prof. Jivan Shankar Yajnik, Raihana Tyebji, Prof. Kokileshwar Sastri, Swamis Pavitrananda, Sivananda, Shuddhananda, Asa-Sivananda and Asangananda, and Rev. Arthur E. Massey.. Lives of scores of well-known Hindu saints, ancient, medieval and modern, as well as of some leading Sikh and Christian Saints are given in brief. Several fine coloured plates and a number of other portraits illustrate the work, making the publication a veritable cyclopedia in miniature of devotional literature.

R. K. P.

A ONE-ACT PLAY

THE TRIAL CELESTIAL By SURYADUTT J. BHATT, LL.B.. (Karnatak Publishing House, Bombay 2). Pp. 57. Price Re. 1.

In this one Act play, the author introduces an old man who is brought before The Almighty, in order to be taught that mere faith leads man nowhere and that life is death, if it is blinded by unquestioning credulity. If you want to see reality, you have to ask every one, including yourself, instead of taking things for granted simply because "it has been so laid down", whether by king, religious prophet or politician. During the conversation between The Almighty and the old man, Voltaire intervenes and says: "What is the authority, the power or the lustre of the crown without the willing submission of the people? And what is the divinity of the Godhead without its credulous and faithful worshippers?...Revolutions will break the fetters of society and will release the tremendous urges of men. The society will be remoulded". To the extent that the author brings home to the reader, the importance of having an enquiring mind, he has done a service. But that is not and should not be the whole of the story. Inquiry is only the entrance door to a great reality Human life is not a mere accident. It has a great purpose behind it. But with Voltaire putting his oar in, it would be futile to expect to find an indication of that solemn purpose in this book

M. H. P.

GREAT BOOKS IN BRIEF

"The Child Is Father Of The Man"

By WILLAM WORDSWORTH

(COPYRIGHT, BY CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS.)

There are poems that strike a response within your heart that makes them unforgettable. Such are these two from Wordsworth's boyhood days when he loved Nature to an extent approaching worship.

"My heart leaps up when I behold
A rainbow in the sky."

He continues by saving that such joyous experiences belonged to youth and even to manhood. He ends with the explanation:

"The Child is Father of the Man;
And I could wish my days to be
Bound each to each by natural piety."

Wordsworth speaks from a poet's feeling for life, but a psychologist would agree with him, that a child is father of his own manhood. What we are in childhood, we are likely to be in maturity, only more so.

The second well loved poem begins:

"I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales and hills
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze."

These yellow flowers seem to be as numerous as the star of a clear night. Wordsworth brings to us the lasting value of beauty.

"For oft, when on my couch I lie
In vacant or in pensive mood,
They flash upon that inward eye
Which is the bliss of solitude:
And then my heart with pleasure fills,
And dances with the daffodils."

These two poems reveal Wordsworth theory of poetry: that poetry belongs to all the world, not just to classical scholars, that it must have simplicity of subject and language, that it must be clear without knowledge of other literatures and languages.

There are two other memorable poems, these two revealing the subjective side of Wordsworth's growth as a poet. In youth his exuberance in Nature was almost equal to that of a bounding deer whom he called his brother in maturity he lost that oneness with Nature, and saw in Nature a reflection of God instead of seeing it as God Himself.

"Tintern Abbey" gives this change in the poet. In youth he visited Tintern Abbey, a beautiful medieval church on a river bank. Five years later he revisited this place and through his reaction he saw what had happened within himself, during the interim. He tells of the waters "rolling from their mountain springs with a

(Continued on Page 32)

WORDSWORTH AIMED TO MAKE NATURAL LIFE SEEM SUPERNATURAL

During the French Revolution Wordsworth lived in France against the wishes of his family. An idealist himself, he was inspired by love of freedom and equality, but when he saw the leaders of the Revolution become as unjust as the regime which they had overthrown, his idealism separated itself from the Revolution.

Wordsworth and Coleridge made literary history when they published "Lyrical Ballads". The purposes of the two poets were opposite: Wordsworth wanted to make natural life seem supernatural, by showing the spiritual and fanciful in Nature. Whereas Coleridge wanted to take fanciful ideas and tell them so matter-of-factly, that they would seem natural. "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" is Coleridge's lyrical ballad, while Wordsworth type is typified in "We are Seven".

Wordsworth lived from 1770 until 1850, being poet laureate of England for many years.

"A personal experience of very prosaic kind happened to me once in connection with "Tintern Abbey". Having just graduated from college, I was teaching English in a Senior High School, when I walked into my classroom one day to meet a teacher from Boston who was visiting my class for that period. The lesson was "Tintern Abbey". I was so frightened that the lesson was an abject failure. The teacher left my room without a word of adieu. she was probably speechless. She is doubtless still deploring the condition of the schools in our city."

A POEM BY TAGORE

That old day when history was
not crowded with news,
when individual glory was
mute,
They started on the way which
was menaced by death,
in the morning loud with life's
adventure.
They went out to distribute spirit's
own immortal food
to aliens who dwelt in distant
countries;
And they left their bones to desert sands
while the turbulent seas wiped all signs of them.
But their life was not futile in
their service
which was hardly begun;
They are made one with that
eternal spirit of life
not bounded by bodily frame,
Which is sustaining in secret
the strength of ever-lasting
man.
In this morning light I have received the touch
of their immense compassion,
And I bow to them.

(The above is an English translation by Gurudeva himself of his original Bengali poem appended to the text of his message read out on the occasion of the 7th Paus celebrations.—"Visva-Bharati News.")

AERONAUTICS IN MARATHI

"ANTARIKSHAVIJAY" (Conquest of Air) by G. N. Joshi. Price Rs. Two. Publishers: Janardan Sadashiv Ltd., Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.

This is probably the first book on the subject in the Marathi language. It appears at a very opportune time and in view of the keen interest created by the war in aeronautics, it is assured of a wide welcome. It is written in a popular style but the treatment is comprehensive and the public will be better able to follow the news of the air combats in Europe if they read the present volume. It follows the ascent of man in air from the earliest times and brings it up to date. The detailed information given about the various types of aircraft used by Britain and Germany will be particularly useful.

Mr. Joshi is a well-known author of historical text-books and he has utilised his previous experience well in this new field. The book is written in a lucid style and will appeal to both young and old.

N. J.

MARATHI SHORT STORIES

"PRACHI" By V. G. Talwalkar. "ANTARICHYA KHUNA" By V. L. Pendse Price Re. 1|8. Both published by Janardan Sadashiv Ltd., Sadashiv Peth, Poona.

This new publishing concern is already making good headway. After beginning with educational publications, it has now ventured in the field of literature and brought out two collections of short stories. Both the authors do not belong to the first rank of Marathi writers but their contributions have frequently appeared in the press and it was a good idea of the publishers to bring out those volumes . Mr. Talwalkar appears to be more sophisticated than Mr. Pendse, but the latter scores by his very simplicity and straightforward narrative. The books have an attractive get-up and will be welcomed by a large circle of readers.

N. J.

"CRICKINIA"

Indian Cricketers' Annual

THE CRICKINIA—Indian Cricketers' Annual, Edited by Mr. Muni Lal, M.A., 51-A, Ferozepore Road, Lahore.

Despite the various handicaps of the war, Mr. Muni Lal has brought out the Second Edition of the "Crickinia", for which he deserves to be complimented by the cricketing public. We only wish that he would succeed in publishing the next one before the 1941-42 season commences. The present edition contains all the informations about the important matches played in India in 1939-40. Three interesting articles by the celebrated Don Bradman, E. L. Roberts and A. W. T. Langford adorn its pages.

Following in the footsteps of the Wisden's "Crickinia" has nominated C. S. Nayudu, D. B. Deodhar, V. S. Hazare, P. E. Palia and K. C. Ibrahim as the Five Cricketers of the year. Their records tell their own tale.

Nicely got up as it is, we commend it to all Cricket-lovers.

J. C. M.

OUR SHORT STORY

Pearls Of Padmini

By MATAM V. MOORTHY

I

"I hate you!" exclaimed Rajani, turning towards this...what was his name, Anand, as he had introduced himself to her.

"I hate you" she repeated, emphasising her asseveration with a quiver of her lips.

Rajani knew she had uttered a lie. But she could not tolerate a love scene on the road. For the last half an hour she had become aware that this fellow was following her. It was already dusk. Stray knots of people and distant individuals cast a passing glance of curiosity as they passed by, at this strange pair. Rajani had lingered rather late at the Juhu beach; and she was on her way to Santa Cruz railway station to catch a train for Mahim where she stayed. But she was keenly discussing within her mind how to go, for she had lost her purse during her wanderings. She had a half suspicion that this rascally Anand had stolen her purse.

"What right, sir", she said flashing her eyes at him, "what right have you to follow me?"

He smiled and fumbled out jocularly, "Yer...By right divine, I mean, of love".

"How dare you! I say, you are a thief!", "Thief! yes I would be delighted to know, if you mean, thief of your heart". The fellow was incorrigibly merry, provokingly persistent in his suit.

"Have manners, sir, to leave me. I know you have stolen my purse. If you have impudence to harass me further, I will hand you over to the Police," she poured out fiercely. For a moment Anand's face spread with surprise.

"So, you are without any money", he exclaimed, recovering the jocularity of his tone. "I'll pardon you for suspecting me. Nevertheless I am glad you are without money, I thank the thief, whoever he may be. Madam", he concluded with a theatrical gesture. "may I offer you a lift in a taxi?"

Rajani was nonplused She was at her wit's end. She felt like giving him a whack with the knob of her umbrella. Rage yielded place to resentment, resentment led to confusion and confusion to alarm. But, soon Rajani regained her self-possession. The supercilious offer of Anand suggested incidentally a way out of the situation. She could take a taxi herself, and drive home; once she reached home she could certainly pay the fare. Fortunately for her she espied a taxi-stand not far in the corner of the road. Casting a disdainful glance at Anand. Rajani hurriedly made for the stand. She found that only two cabs were parking. In the first the chauffeur had dropped off to sleep in a lounging posture, with his legs stretched out of the window; the second one was empty. But, before Rajani could decide anything, the door of the second taxi was opened by a person who appeared suddenly.

"At your service, Madam", he said with an exceedingly polite gesture as he held the door ajar for her to enter. Within a few seconds she had got into the taxi and with a feeling of security, not, however, unmixed with a tone of excitement, she was commanding the driver, "Mahim, Queen's Park; with speed if you please". The driver nodded assent and brought the car into motion. As the motor was put into proper direction, Rajani caught a last glimpse of Anand at a distance waving an unwanted farewell to her. "You thief!" she muttered between her teeth as she placed the umbrella at her side. Something fell out from the umbrella She picked it up with amazement it was her purse! "How unkind of me to have suspected him! I have been very mean", she said to herself. She wanted to apologise immediately. She looked out, but she had already left Juhu far behind. The car was rushing at more than forty miles an hour.

* * * *

II

When Anand saw that the girl was driving away from him in great contempt, the situation became very piquant for him. He pondered a second and quickly made his decision. He reached the only taxi that was left there, and with a rude shake roused the lethargic chauffeur.

Before Anand could give any command to the driver, a person dashed towards them in great excitement and exclaimed, "I say, a rogue is taking away my car", and he pointed towards the taxi that was tearing away at a distance.

"Oh", cried the first chauffeur recognizing his friend, "you went to take tea and I was dozing in my car. In the meanwhile some rascal has entered your taxi and he is driving away in it!"

The truth flashed upon Anand's mind that a crook had enticed Rajani. He cried in great haste.

"Do not stand discussing my friends. There is a girl in the adventure. There, you follow that car in full speed"! he commanded as he flung himself into the cab and closed the door. The two chauffeurs muttered oaths between their teeth and quickly got into their seats; within a few minutes the car was running with great speed, not far behind the one which carried the girl.

It was a thrilling time for Anand. Rows of houses and trees appeared and disappeared through the windows in the twinkling of an eye. The wind buzzed at Anand's ears as the motor swished through space. His mind was preoccupied with anxiety about the girl who was ignorant of the danger she was in. His hands itched to knock down the ruffian who had inveigled her into his power within no time, they had passed Khar, and Bandra; and had neared the Mahim beach, when suddenly the car in front of them slowed down and turning towards the left, plunged into the direction of Dharavi instead of Mahim. The railway gate was soon crossed and the chasers and the chased were all alone in the gathering dusk. But for the subdued noise of the two running cars a stillness held the air. The chased cab suddenly came to a dead halt with a screech. A stifled female voice, expressive of alarm and agony, escaped from the car and indistinctly reached the ears of Anand. Anand leapt out of his seat with alacrity, before his two companions could draw up the car to a stop. He made a dash forward and was just in time to behold the ruffian gripping with his two hands at the throat of Rajani. Before any one had time to take in the situation. Anand sprang upon the villain, and concentrating his strength into the muscles of his arms, heaved his clenched fists into the rogue's face with terrific force. Instantly blood spouted from the mouth of the ruffian who released his grip of the girl's throat and fell forward into a swoon.

"You!", cried Rajani recognizing Anand; she was trembling with excitement at what had just passed before her eyes. "You have killed him."

"No, I have knocked him out", replied Anand, breathing hard and making an effort to retain his calm. "But he deserved to die. He would have killed you within a moment."

Rajani breathed a sigh of relief. "The fellow told me he was taking the cab to a petrol pump". Anand's companions came up. Anand pointed out to them the figure of the ruffian lying limp in the car and said:

"I have dealt with the miscreant. Thank God, the lady is safe." He added very gravely, "I wish, in the interests of the lady, we avoid any publicity in the matter of our adventure to-night. The cab has been recovered and the lady rescued out of danger. Let us help this scoundrel out of his swoon. Perchance, he will take lessons from his exploit of to-day, to behave well in future."

* * * *

III

The cab was moving rather slowly. "I have wronged you immensely, Mr. Anand", said Rajani softly. There was apology in her tone.

"Not at all", replied Anand curtly. There was an affectation of solemnity in his voice. Silence reigned for half a minute.

"You will pardon me Mr. Anand, for all my rudeness. I have behaved very nastily with you".

"It is nothing. I tell you".

"I called you a thief. I found, my purse had got stuck somehow in my umbrella. Will you not say, you will pardon me, Mr. Anand?" Rajani's tone was betraying emotion.

"Do not worry yourself, I pray you. It is the same to me whether I am called a thief, a rogue, or a gentleman". Anand knew there was rudeness in his protestation of indifference.

"I owe you my life. You can't brush aside my claims to express my gratitude to you", she said with impatience. Anand felt a thrill of childish pride that the lady who had pretended to despise him, should now importune his attention, nay should press for a friendly gesture from him. The propinquity and perfume of Rajani's presence held him in a magic circle. He felt like gathering her into his arms.

"I think, Rajani", said Anand with remarkable restraint, "I owe you an apology for my teasing playfulness".

"Well", she said not noticing his words, "May I invite you for my birthday, Sunday next? It is a great day for me Mr. Anand. My father is buying for me the famous pearls of Princess Padmini. They are to be auctioned at the Lecky's on Saturday, you know".

"Yes, I have read of the auction", he said thoughtfully. "But I am sorry I have much work on Sunday. You will excuse my inability to attend your birthday function".

"Work on Sunday! May I understand more of it?"

"Oh, you,—you do not know I am a poor worker. I have a radio shop, my own, though", he laughed. "I am proprietor and mechanic and what not. I have so many sets to dispose of by Sunday evening."

The cab drew up before a handsome house with a rather large enclosure.

"This is our house" said Rajani opening the door of the taxi. "Won't you come in Mr. Anand? Daddy would be immensely pleased to meet you".

"No, thank you, not now".

"Impossible" she said sweetly.

"Oh, please do excuse me" he pleaded. "I will not fail to see you one of these days".

"Well, you *are* peculiar" she said as he bade her good night.

* * * *

IV

On Saturday morning Rajani with her father Ram Gopal, arrived in time at the auctioneer's.

There was a small, but distinguished gathering at the Lecky's. Sir Bamboozle with his pince-nez, was seen in conversation with Dr. Mouthkhan, a Surgeon of international reputation. There was Hamal Sing, the Zamindar of Popatpur, paying attention to that brilliant Indian film actress, Miss Kamini. There was also the sharp-eyed Tazavisky, the renowned Russian achaeologist. Half a dozen other ladies of distinction and a dozen more gentlemen completed the company. Every one in the group was admiring the historic necklace of pearls as it sparkled like a tiny waterfall from hand to hand for scrutiny. Rajani felt a thrill of indefinable emotion as she delicately handled the necklace. It was as if the virtuous soul of Padmini was glistening through each pearl to enlighten the lives of generations of womankind. With something like ecstacy Rajani passed on the necklace to her neighbour.

Exactly at eleven as the Seth Thomas on the wall tolled the last stroke, the auctioneer announced the formal price of the pearls.

"Three thousand rupees". There was pin-drop silence.

"Five thousands," said Dr. Mouthkhan caressing the ends of the stethoscope projecting from his capacious coat pocket There was a murmur of discussion around, as the auctioneer kept on crying "Five thousand rupees for these pearls of Padmini!" Rajani watched with tense interest. She was sure nobody would go beyond twelve thousand rupees, the amount set apart for her by her father. Moreover the pearls had been estimated at about ten thousand rupees. She had left a margin of two thousands more against possible contingency of the bid rising higher. Any way Rajani was secure of the pearls.

"Six thousands" said a gentleman in the crowd.

"Eight thousands" announced Sir Bamboozle, as he took his pince-nez into his hand, and tilting his head towards the right, presented a Picwickian posture. There was discussion for a minute.

"Ten thousands" said Rajani's father, Ram Gopal. Rajani's heart was beating audibly.

"Twelve thousands" came the bid from Hamal Sing who was now holding the arm of the film actress. A thrill went round the group. Rajani felt her head swim. Her father supported her with his arm and said in a low voice "Never mind, my dear, take courage. We shall go up till fifteen thousand. I am determined".

"Fourteen thousand" said the Russian archaelogist.

All eyes turned towards him.

"Fifteen" said Ram Gopal in a firm and clear voice. It was certain no one could go further. The price had gone up to an insane point.

"How much?" enquired a voice.

"Fifteen thousand rupees!" repeated Ram Gopal with emphasis.

"Twenty thousand rupees" rang a youthful voice vibrant through the tense atmosphere of the hall. Who was this strange chap? Was he desperate or mad or both? Eyes were involuntarily attracted to the corner, where a youth was

(Continued on Page 39)

ART NOTES AND COMMENTS:

By D. G. VYAS

ART AT STANDSTILL

SELECTION CONDUCES TO STAGNATION—SAMENESS OF EXHIBITION-COMMITTEES—GALAXY OF YOUNG ARTISTS IGNORED—MINIATURES, WHY NOT MURALS?—PRESS DEMANDS USUAL COURTESY—INDIAN ART THROUGH PROXIES AND FRAGMENTS—FILM ADVISORY BOARD—EDUCATION FILMS FOR VILLAGES—ART IN SWADESHI EDUCATION.

Since the inception of the movement of the Rejected Pictures Exhibition last year, the public opinion has begun to focus itself, in an increasing degree, on the annual exhibition of the Bombay Art Society. Even though Sir Cowasji Jehangir modestly referred, in his speech at the Town Hall on January 17, to the credit side of the society in the terms such as the vast improvement in the fifty years of the society's existence, it should be admitted that the annual exhibition, which is organised on an All-India basis, is a noteworthy achievement of the society.

Inquiry Within

While making a brief retrospective survey of the situation, Sir Cowasji expressed the views which will be endorsed by those who are in close touch with the art-movement in Bombay. His disapprobation of the obstrusive monotony of exhibits during the last few years ought to have been voiced much earlier. Since the exhibition is conducted on stereotyped lines, its progress is bound to be arrested.

Before making the artists the scape-goats of the stagnant tendencies an inquiry for some of their causes ought to be instituted within the society itself. Nothing could be more surprising than the fact that Sir Cowasji should have missed to notice the sameness of the personnel of the selection and judging committees existing side by side with the sameness of exhibits.

Monotonous And Mediocre

Tigers, horses or dogs in animal studies, brussels-sprouts, cabbages or carrots in still-lifes, and dancing figures in compositions by the artists who insert more than one picture and Radhe-Shams and Radha-Krishnas—almost similar impressions—by different artists, submitted from year to year, will not fail to hamper the growth of any exhibition.

Elevation of the standard of the exhibition through the quality and not the quantity of exhibits should be the supreme objective of the Selection Committee. But one fails to understand how monotonous and mediocre pictures by one and the same artist escape the censorship of the selection committee and, at times, also earn the blessings of the jury. The artists are sure to produce varieties of high order if the Selection Committee freely and fearlessly rejects the exhibits which happen to be stereotyped and mediocre.

Why Monopoly?

It appears that just as the artists are faced with the famine of subject matters, the society is faced with the famine of artists for its exhibition-committee. Some well-known artists are very frequently repeated in the selection and judging committees and a few of them and found to be common to both. Does not this sameness conduce to Etagnation?

There are artists who are exclusive votaries of the academic traditions, there are others who cannot perceive art in the modern trends and there are a few who ridicule Indian art as an offspring of Solomonism. Artists, who have their prejudices and preconceived notions, if appointed as selectors and judges, are not expected to do justice to the exhibition which has kept its doors open to every style and school of art. The membership of the Society, which is considered as a qualification for eligibility, is no criterion of one's capacity to select and judge the best.

Rising Strength

The Society has not yet taken cognizance of the rising strength of the galaxy of young and brilliant artists. Some of them have received, in as well as outside India, liberal and sound education and have won several laurels. Will the society ask itself why they do not participate in its exhibition? The movement of the Rejected Pictures Exhibition is a symptom of the slowly growing consciousness, in a few of them, of their sense of self-respect and right of self-assertion and is an undisguised but unannounced protest of the tongue-tied artists who are dissatisfied with the society's method of selection.

Artists like Lady Temple, Messrs. Deuskar, Adurkar, Gondhalekar, Rao, Ahivasi, Charada, Shukla, Kamat, Pansare, Shamrao Mhatre, D'Cruz, Bendre, Mali and Kelkar are progressive in outlook and appreciative of the different styles of art. They can, therefore, make more capable members of the exhibition-committees of the society can go beyond its limited circle.

If the constitution sanctions the eligibility of non-artists to the committees, why should it not be amended in a way that the society can secure the co-operation of non-members? The artists who are outside he society should enrol themselves as its members and contribute their mite to the success of the exhibition. In order to raise the exhibition from its stagnant condition, the society must overhaul its exhibition machinery and instil fresh blood into it.

New Conception

The lofty idealism of Sir Cowasji, which was expressed in his reference to the beauty of the mural, sculptural and architectural monuments of India, is unfortunately not reflected in the realities of the exhibition, especially in its sculptural and architectural sections, because the conception of rivivalism remains restricted to painting only. Reversion to the miniature traditions is, of course, one of the directions in which the scope of the exhibition can be expanded, but the immediate need is popularisation of mural art. The sculptural and architectural traditions also cannot be neglected.

A MURAL PANEL

BY MR. K. K. HEßBAR, (From The Bombay Art Society's Exhibition.)

The interest of an average visitor begins to fag as he approaches towards the architectural end of the exhibition. Architecture, which in modern times has gone off its rails, and has discarded its integral parts—sculpture and mural art—as unessentials, deserves an independent exhibition. The society should not only encourage the revival of traditional architecture but should also emphasise the necessity of reintegrating in it sculptural and mural arts and thus present a new conception of beauty, which as remarked by His Excellency the Governor, should not lose sight of the glorious traditions of India's cultural greatness.

Importance Of Publicity

Elimination of the pre-view—the usual feature of the exhibition in the world which has deprived the press of its privilege to review the exhibition in advance, is an indication that the society has not yet fully appreciated the importance of publicity. There should be no invidious distinctions between different papers. The courtesy of invitations for the opening day and the facility of the pre-view must be extended to all the papers irrespective of their linguistic distinctions and political affiliations.

Long Overdue

Mr. N. S. Bendre deserves to be congratulated on having won the Gold Medal of the Bombay Art Society. He is one of the front-rank young artists of Bombay and has a brilliant record of achievements. The distinction conferred upon him was long overdue to him. Congratulations are also due to Messrs. Hebbar and Gurjar on having won the Gold Medals at the last Exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts Calcutta. The Bombay Art Society should not be slow in appreciating the younger generation of artists.

Proxies And Fragments

The photographic exhibition of Indian art at the Imperial Institute, London, has provided a pleasant diversion to Londoners. It has been sponsored by the Indian Society which has secured a new ally in the Warburg Institute in its venture to "whet the appetite" of the people. Since its scope has been restricted to the architectural and sculptural traditions from 200 B.C. to 1700 A.D., it appears to be the phantom of the Greater Indian Art (Indian Art Collections) Exhibition which was proposed by the Royal Academy of Art, but was postponed on account of the war.

There are "Friends of India" who admire her past, but not her present, and, therefore, persistently evade the proposal to display Indian Art in London, on a comprehensive basis and in its continuity to the modern times. The exhibition of photographs should not, by implication, create an impression that modern India is art-bankrupt. India will not be flattered or satisfied by

(Continued on Page 28)

A WEEK OF WAR

Shadows Of Spring

By

N. G. JOG

JANUARY. 31.

Will the second spring of war prove as decisive as the first? Will it by any chance see the end of the war and bring the balm of peace to a devastated Europe?

These questions suggest themselves as we step into February. The snow-bound continent of Europe will soon see the end of winter. The thaw will gradually begin and after it is over will start the movement of troops. The tramp of armies on march will be echoed from the Baltic to the Mediterranean and from the English Channel to the Black Sea. Never was a poet so eager for spring as the German General Staff apparently is to-day!

Everybody is confident that the long-boosted, long-threatened and long-deferred final offensive of Germany against Britain will be launched during the coming spring. Some American observers even go to the extent of suggesting that it will be launched this very month before the mighty flow of the help promised by the United States under the Lend and Lease Bill begins, like the warming winds of April, to reach British shores. Under any circumstances April and May are taken to be the crucial months and both the principal belligerents are making their dispositions on that understanding.

Momentum Of Might

There is a sound military maxim to the effect that one should never do what one's enemy expects us to do if only for the reason that the enemy expects it. Hitler knows this maxim as well as anybody else and it is significant that in his latest performance at the Sportspalast he has avoided all reference to the proposed offensive.

"We enter the new year with an armed might which is prepared as never before in German history", observed the Fuhrer. But he cannot obviously allow this huge armed might to vegetate and rust for any length of time. The Nazi legions are resting on their laurels since the collapse of France last June and it is a safe bet that the very momentum of this might will drive him towards the offensive

Besides, the tragic experience of France has been a writing n the wall to every commander not to keep his army merely marking time. To-day the German military octopus has sprawled itself over the whole length and breadth of Europe, from Narvik in the north to Sicily in the south, from Constanza in the East to Calais in the west. The dangers of sheer ennui, if not demoralisation, among those tens of thousands of soldiers who have left their homes months ago cannot be left out of consideration.

The recent complete cessation of air attacks upon Britain is another indication of the coming whirlwind. Among the various theories set forth for this respite, the most plausible is that the Luftwaffe is deliberately taking a holiday in order to rest and recondition both its men and machines for the blitzkrieg-to-come. It is moreover reported that Goering has a new type of bombers at his command, which will be put into commission in the spring offensive. And even if the estimate of 35,000 planes as the strength of the Luftwaffe is dismissed as a gross exaggeration, the fact remains that it is still in a position to assemble a formidable striking force.

With the clearing of the weather the submarine campaign will also be resumed with redoubled fury. Hitler himself has threatened that in his last speech. A large number of U and E boats are being built in German dockyards and they will be sent on their deadly errands not only in the Atlantic but also in the Mediterranean.

Battle Of Seas

During the last two months Britain's shipping losses have been much below the average of the present war. From the peak in November they gradually went down to a new low in the third week of January. But nobody expects them to remain at this level and feverish attempts are being made to provide far more escort both in water and in the air for the merchant convoys. The onus of their protection lies upon Britain's shoulders alone, while during the last war she was helped by Japan, Italy, France and in the later stages, by the U. S. too.

Hitler has an added incentive to concentrate on the submarine warfare. It is the expected shiploads of munitions and armaments from the United States to Britain. He sternly warned the former against helping the latter. "Whoever wants to help Britain must know that every ship that comes near our torpedo—tubes will be torpedoed", he thundered and it goes without saying that this verbal torpedo was aimed towards the United States.

Indeed it looks as if the Fuhrer hopes more from his navy—which means the U and E boats—than from his air force, whose wings were badly singed by Britain last September. The conclusion is based upon sound premises. Both British statesmen and their American sympathisers have freely and frequently stressed the fact that Britain cannot continue the struggle without the help of the United States. If short shrift is given to the convoys that will bring that help, Britain must automatically collapse in the near future, what with her own plants and industries being "Coventried" by the Luftwaffe. So runs the Fuhrer's argument and it sounds a plausible argument.

In fact Britain's Minister of shipping must have himself given the cue to Hitler when he appealed to the United States a few days ago to hurry up with the help programme. Speed in delivering goods", declared Mr. Ronald Cross, "is more than half the battle". Ships and more ships was the crying need for Britain. And Mr. Cross prophesied that "The battle of 1941 will be a battle of the seas". This prophecy seems to gain in force with Hitler's threat.

That Invasion!

Where will the expected offensive be launched, as launched it surely will be in the spring? The invasion of Britain is, of course, there as the standing dish on Hitler's menu. Without that there is no end of the war for him, whatever victories he may win elsewhere! He realises it too well. But if the invasion did not prove possible six months ago, surely it will have to be almost given up as an impossible proposition now, when Britain is vastly better prepared for it. The very fact that Hitler now has hit upon the new ludicrous stunt of inviting Britain to invade the Continent, is itself a proof that for the time being he has lost all hopes of successfully invading Britain.

So where? Will the Nazis begin the consolidation of the Balkans after the peaceful penetration of the last six months? That is what the Ankara Radio suggests, which, by the way, is being very vocal lately. Rumania is as good as a province of the Reich now with nearly hundred and fifty thousand Nazi troops occupying it strategically. When this figure doubles itself, the Nazis will begin moving South or East—I am, of course, quoting Ankara.

The first target of Germany will naturally be Greece, which, from a thorn, has grown into an arrow in the sides of the Axis. In spite of the grievous blow which Greece has received in the death of General Metaxas, that gallant nation remains undaunted and has pledged itself anew to fight until victory is won. The counter-offensive of the latest Italian Commander, General Cavallero, has already been broken up and even Mussolini must be a sorely disillusioned man to-day!

Turkey Is Firm

It is thus obvious that the first German move in the Balkans will be towards Greece. But to reach Greece, her troops must pass either through Yugoslavia or Bulgaria and there lies the rub. For, both these nations are jealous of their integrity and in spite of fifth-column activities for the last sixteen months do not yet seem disposed to walk into the Nazi parlour. Of course the Nazis can easily break either of them—but they have friends, the inscrutable Soviet and the stout-hearted Turks,—and there is every danger of the Nazis being involved in a major war even before they reach the islands of Greece.

Turkey at any rate has never disguised her determination to resort to arms if her integrity is threatened directly or even indirectly by the Nazis marching into Bulgaria. Already she has massed a number of divisions in Thrace and will herself invade Bulgaria in order to prevent her flank being turned. "Any force sufficiently made to attack our Thrace, which stands like a steel fortress," said a leading Turkish military expert and politician the other day, "will be immediately shattered."

Whatever doubts were entertained about the attitude Turkey would adopt at the crucial moment have largely disappeared during the last six months. The reasons are two: first, the gallant resistance of Greece which has put heart in all her neighbours and, second, the smashing of Graziani's forces in Libya. Only last week prolonged staff talks were held at Ankara and the British Military Mission is reported to have been favourably impressed by Turkish preparations of war. I believe that the Anglo-Turkish collaboration has now advanced to a stage where Turkey cannot be deflected from Britain's side even by a show of Soviet displeasure.

A Tall Story

From the Balkans to the Mediterranean is not a far cry and Hitler has already sent the Luftwaffe to Sicily. This intervention bids fair to change the Mediterranean from an Italian into a German "mare nostrum"—if only the Royal Navy will allow it! I discussed the implications of this move last week. Since then reports have been received that in addition to the German air squadrons, there are two complete mechanised divisions in Sicily awaiting transport to North Africa.

This seems to me a tall story but it must be considered all the same because it is linked up with the (reported) demand on Petain to surrender Tunisia to Germany. This means that Hitler will run the risk of provoking Petain into resuming hostilities for the problematic prospects of retrieving Italy from the Lybian disaster. That disaster appears now so complete that the Fuehrer will be running a fool's errand in going into the Western Desert, provided that is, if he is able to go there at all in any force. Personally I have no hesitation in dismissing the story, at least until more reliable evidence is forthcoming.

Two Good Reasons

Hitler has two very good reasons to send his army divisions and air squadrons and U-boat flotillas, too, to Sicily, Trieste and wherever else he may have sent them. First and foremost is the paramount necessity of protecting Italy first for the Nazis and then for the Fascists. The reports that are trickling from various sources about grave disorders in Italy may or may not be true. But Mussolini's stock has certainly fallen very low, indeed, and a few more defeats in Africa and Albania will spell the doom of the Duce's regime.

Secondly Hitler has undoubtedly planned to open an intensive submarine campaign in the Mediterranean as well as the Atlantic. This is necessary to prevent further British help reaching Greece or Turkey when Hitler attacks either of them. The Mediterranean is the life-line of the British Empire and it must be cut if Britain has to be brought to her knees. The Mediterranean Fleet must be (as a secondary objective) confined to the Mediterranean waters even after the collapse of Italy. Thus even if the Mediterranean campaign is not a great success in itself, it will aid the offensive in the Atlantic.

But after all is said and done there remains Britain. Can it be strangled into surrender even after the most formidable and virulent attacks on British shipping by submarines and dive-bombers? It seems a pretty slender hope. And for really winning the war, Hitler will have to return to the standing dish on his menu—the hard, unbreakable core of Britain.

EDITORS IN CONFERENCE:

They Get To Brass Tacks Again

Way To Make Delhi Agreement A Live Issue Pointed Out

CONSULTATION OF CHIEF PRESS ADVISER WITH COMMITTEE URGED

Hope Of Reaching Workable Agreement?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Srinivasan, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Editors' Conference, had an interview with the Viceroy.

Owing to the late arrival of the train by which Mr. K. Srinivasan was travelling, the Committee will meet in the afternoon instead of in the morning.—A. P.

WANTED ADEQUATE REPRESENTATION

Resolutions Passed In First Day's Session

(LATER).—The Standing Committee of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference met this afternoon, in the premises of the "Hindustan Times" with Mr. K. Srinivasan, Editor, "The Hindu," in the Chair, and passed a number of resolutions.

One moved by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, and seconded by Mr. Francis Low, ran: "The Standing Committee resolves that the President be requested to co-opt on the recommendation of Mr. Bustin, one additional member to the Standing Committee to represent the Urdu Press in the Punjab, and that the number of members of the Provincial Advisory Committee be enlarged to six to ensure adequate representation for all interests."

A second resolution moved by Mr. S. A. Brelvi, and seconded by Mr. A. S. Iyangar, said:

"That in order to ensure a satisfactory working of the Delhi Agreement, this Committee is of the opinion that (a) it is desirable for the Chief Press Adviser, as far as practicable, to consult the Central Press Advisory Committee in matters in which he is inclined to advise non-publication, and (b) report to the Central Advisory Committee at its next meeting all those cases on which he had deemed it necessary to advise non-publication."

A third resolution moved by Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, seconded by Mr. Arthur Moore, and supported by Mr. S. C. Majumdar, was as follows:—

PLACING EDITORS IN IMPOSSIBLE POSITION

"This Committee having considered the correspondence between the Provincial Press Adviser to the Government of Bengal and the convener of the Bengal Provincial Press Advisory Committee regarding publication of a report concerning a camp, most strongly deprecates the different interpretations of the Defence of India Rules by official provincial interpreters as placing editors in an impossible position. If, as the Bengal Press Adviser states, the passing for publication of a message by a Press Adviser, does not constitute a "release" permit, the normal working of newspaper offices will be rendered more difficult."

The Committee heard a statement by Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh on the working of the Provincial Advisory Committee in Bengal and Assam.

The Committee resolved that Mr. Shiva Rao be requested to continue as Treasurer and that he (Mr. B. Shiva Rao) be asked to open an account in the Imperail Bank of India, New Delhi, on behalf of the Conference and operate on it.

The Committee decided that the convener should submit the accounts upto February 1, to the President and get them approved.

The Committee resolved that the President be requested to fill the vacancy in the Central Advisory Committee created by the

(Continued on Page 28)

EDITORS HOPEFUL

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

Only informal discussions have been going on this morning among the members of the Standing Committee of the Editors' Conference which is due to meet in regular session in the afternoon. It appears Government's view on the Central Committee's momorandum already in the hands of the members. There is a hopeful feeling that some workable agreement may be reached at the meeting.

Firstly, the fact that the full text of Gandhiji's letter to Editors found free publication in yesterday's papers—unlike its predecessors—has created a favourable impression.

Secondly, it is understood that Government's assurance is that they have no intention to depart from the Gentleman's Agreement reached with the press last year and recognise also that the Indian Press generally have honoured it.

Apparently Government have also in mind individual instances of certain papers which, in their view, have sought to infringe the agreement. But it is said that this will not affect the general policy of Government as regards Gandhiji's statement. An assurance is likely to be forthcoming that there is no intention to suppress them, but the right claimed by Government is that in no case can they allow anything that will impede war effort or anything which is likely to be used the enemy for adverse propaganda.

The general line taken in the publication of anything which is in the nature of instructions or directions for carrying on the Satyagraha Movement offends last year's agreement. Objection is also taken to the publication of even factual news in such form as constitute propaganda. On the side of editors several proposals are under consideration, including one that when the press adviser takes objection to anything in important statements like those of Gandhiji's he should first consult the Central Committee and generally abide by its advice. Consultations are going on for arriving at a workable formula which will satisfy both sides.

Roosevelt Disarms Opposition

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

Speeches of Hitler and Admiral Raeder are expected to expedite the Lease and Lend Bill through Congress.

The Bill may be further expedited by the revelation made by President Roosevelt at press conference.

He confirmed that Mr. William Dodd, late Ambassador at Berlin, told him in 1934 or 1935 that Senator Wheeler had said that Nazi domination of Europe was inevitable.

Many observers believed that this revelation has damaged Senator Wheeler politically just when this leading Isolationist was preparing to lead the attack against the Lease and Lend Bill.—Reuter.

Germans Have Got "Tough" Job On Hand

Willkie Receives Summons To Return To U. S. To Testify Before Committee

LONDON, Feb. 1.

With mud on his boots and trousers Mr. Wendell Willkie returned to London from a six-hour tour of the Dover defences. "I have been very impressed by the elaborate precautions taken against the possibility of an invasion," he said, and added, "I think that the Germans have got a tough job on hand. The details are very effective, and I would not like to be a German soldier".

NOT TO SEE HITLER

Asked about a suggestion, that he should call upon Herr Hitler 'en route' to home, Mr. Willkie flatly denied the report, and added: "There is not even a suggestion of my doing so. I have not been approached directly or indirectly".

SUMMONS TO RETURN TO U.S.

Mr. Wendell Willkie has received a summons from Senator George, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, sent through Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to testify before the Committee on the Lease and Lend Bill.

Mr. Willkie told Reuter's that he was responding almost immediately to this request, and would leave for America via Lisbon about the middle of next week. The Committee was ending its enquiry on February 10, Mr. Willkie said, and in order to attend it, he would have to leave say by next Wednesday.

PROGRAMME CURTAILED

His return home earlier than anticipated would mean cancellation of his plans to visit Ireland and to see Mr. de Valera and likewise curtailment of his tour of the provinces, and altogether banish his hope of visiting Scotland. He would, however, still have time to see much of the major industrial war effort of England. Among the towns included in his reduced tour were Coventry, Birmingham and Manchester.

"TWO SIDES IN WAR"

Meanwhile, Mr. Willkie is continuing to rub shoulders with the ordinary folk in order to gain their impressions. As he explained to-day, he said that there were two sides in a war—material and moral—and he wanted to make sure how the ordinary people reacted. He took a ride in an omnibus and chatted with a seaman. He admitted that he had seen "a goodish deal" of London's raid damage and declared that what had impressed him was "the speed with which things have been "gotten" into shape again".—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

MAHATMA ON "INJUSTICE IN MYSORE"

WARDHA, Feb. 1.

Mahatma Gandhi, after hearing Mr. Dasappa, Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and ex-President of the Mysore Congress, on the situation created by the rejection of nomination papers to the Mysore Legislature has sent the following message to Mr. Bhashyam, President of the Mysore Congress: "Rejection of so many nominations on apparently flimsiest grounds is a serious matter. It has filled me with deep regret that this injustice should have been perpetrated in Mysore. You have done well to send a memorial to His Highness. I hope it will remedy what appears to me a manifest wrong."—A.P.

LEASE AND LEND BILL

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

Mr. Sol Bloom, Chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Relations Commmittee, disclosed after an interview with Lord Halifax to-day, that he had assured the British Ambassador that the Lease and Lend Bill would be passed by the House without a major change.—Reuter.

Nazi Air Expert Warns Germans

Mr. K. K. Hebbar, well-known artist of Bombay, who won the Maharaja of Darbhanga's Gold Medal at the last Exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts, Calcutta.

Don't Expect Miracles: Tribute To Britons

R. A. F. Batters Italian Stronghold In Libya? Greeks Launch Successful Attacks

LONDON, Feb. 1.

THE GERMAN AIR EXPERT, GENERAL MILCH, EXPLAINED THE DIFFICULTIES OF AERIAL DEFENCE TO THE GERMAN PUBLIC ON FRIDAY SPEAKING ON THE BERLIN WIRELESS.

Losses, he said, must be expected. Already in 1918 English airmen were best in the world apart from the Germans. The English are a German race and they are fighters like ourselves.

It would be a miracle if they suddenly disappeared from the surface of the earth.

"We soldiers knew that the breaking of English resistance would confront us with tasks different to those faced in Poland, Belgium and France."

Expect No Miracles

Exhorting Germans not to expect miracles from German anti-aircraft defences General Milch said, "Many are asking how it is possible at all that the enemy is able to penetrate so deeply into Germany and why he is not forced to turn back by anti-aircraft defences over the coast or on the frontier. These queries show the high opinion held about our air defences.

General Milch continued that there were technical limits for every night defence. Defence by night fighter was the most difficult of all. If at all, it could only be solved after aircraft had been located by searchlights. Incessant work was being carried out for a satisfactory solution for the night fighter problem.

Explaining the delay in giving the "all-clear" signal sometimes, General Milch said: "Millions are waiting in their cellars in expectation of the moment which is to return to them the relaxation they need so badly. Often the "All Clear" is not given in spite of the fact that the enemy has left a certain point. But he may still have something unexpected in store. He may return."—Reuter.

ITALIAN ATTACK SMASHED

ATHENS, Feb. 1.

Greek troops on Friday launched attacks which were crowned with success in mountainous regions 6,000 feet high, says a high command communique issued late on Friday night. The Greeks captured positions of great importance occupied by the enemy and captured nearly 150 prisoners.

On another sector of the front Italian attempts to attack with tanks were smashed at the outset, the communique adds. An Italian bombing attack in territory occupied by the Greeks caused a house, used as a shelter, to collapse, according to another communique issued by the Ministry of Public Security. Sixteen bodies were recovered from the debris including nine little girls and a baby.—Reuter.

R. A. F. DIRECT HEAVY ATTACKS ON BARCE

CAIRO, Feb. 1.

Italian airmen in Libya are not now operating nearer Egyptian territory than Barce, about 250 miles from the frontier. As reported in Friday's R.A.F. Communique, heavy bombing attacks have been made on the aerodrome there.

Barce must be presumed to play a very important part in any efforts which the Italians may be making to intercept the advance of the British imperial army before it reaches Benghazi.

Barce is at the head of the railway to Benghazi, and is a road junction.

The capture of Derna has thrown open to General Wavell's forces two roads running westwards along roughly parallel routes. Both have good surfaces and traverse hilly country partly cultivated by Italian settlers—Reuter.

BRITISH TROOPS ACTIVE

Contact With Enemy West Of Derna Maintained

CAIRO: Feb. 1.

A communique states that in Libya contact with the enemy West of Derna is being maintained.

In Eritrea the pressure on the Italian forces holding the area of Agordat and Barentu is being intensified.

On other fronts there is no change in the situation.—Reuter.

THAI-INDO-CHINA DISPUTE TO END?

Armistice Terms: Withdrawal Of 10 Kilometres Within 72 Hours Of Signing

TOKYO, Feb. 1.

Thai and Indo-China troops will complete a withdrawal of ten kilometres from their respective lines occupied on Tuesday by 10 a.m. local time, on Monday, it is announced by the Japanese Delegation to the Armistice talks. The Armistice agreement stipulates, according to a Saigon message to the Domei Agency that the withdrawal must be completed within 72 hours of the signing of the Armistice, which was signed yesterday (Friday) at 10 a.m.

The withdrawal is for the purpose of "preventing the occurrence of all possible incidents in the militarized zone pending a final settlement of the dispute." Provision is also made for a police control in the demilitarised zone to prevent incidents. Zones of operations for Thai and French-Indo-China warships in the Gulf of Siam are also provided.

Other armistice conditions include aeroplanes of either country not to cross beyond their respective zones, the Armistice Agreement may be prolonged on consultation between Indo-China, Thai and Japan, and exchange of prisoners.—Reuter.

OCCUPIED MORE TERRITORY THAN ORIGINALLY DEMANDED?

BANGKOK, Feb. 1.

Thai forces have occupied more territory than was originally demanded, but all on the Thai side of the Mekong river. To what extent Prince Voravarn, believed to be the head of the Thai Delegation, will urge claims on the French side of the Mekong river is a matter for speculation.—Reuter.

Thai Delegation Chief's Optimism

BANGKOK, Jan. 31.

Prince Varnvaidhyakorn Voravarn who, it is believed, will head the Thai Delegation at the coming Peace Conference at Tokyo on the frontier dispute between Thailand and French Indo-China told Reuter that he was confident that a settlement based on reason and justice could be secured. He added, that such a settlement would conduce to the National interest and honour of Thailand.

The Prince who was educated at Oxford was formerly Thai Minister in London and is now adviser to the Thai Foreign Minister and is well known for his understanding and appreciation of the British point of view.

The Thai delegation is expected to leave for Tokyo early next week.—Reuter.

Kumari Veena Vyas, who appeared in the dance-recital of the Navinya Kalalaya at Wagle Hall on January 25th.

MATSUOKA'S SPEECH AND AFTER

Netherlands Government's Plain Speaking To Japan

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Netherlands Government reject any suggestion of having the Netherlands Indies incorporated in a new order in East Asia under the leadership of any Power whatsoever. This is the main theme of a message to the Japanese Government delivered by General Pabst, Netherlands Minister in Tokyo, in the instructions of his Government.

The message stated that whatever may have been the real meaning of the words used by Mr. Matsuoka, the Japanese Foreign Minister, in his speech of January 20th, with reference to the Netherlands Indies, the Government reject any suggestion of having the Netherlands Indies incorporated in a New Order in East Asia, under any Power whatsoever. The Netherlands Government can never be expected either to let their action be guided by the spirit of such a conception of a New Order in the Far East or to acquiesce in the consequences of its eventual application.—Reuter.

RUMANIA AND GERMANY

Antonescu On Need For Perfect Calm

BUCHAREST, Feb. 1.

Rumania and Germany to-day have need for perfect calm and order in South Eastern Europe, says General Antonescu, the Rumanian Dictator, in a signed article in the Rumanian papers on the anniversary of the advent of the Nazi power in Germany.

Gen. Antonescu says: "Whoever does not observe this duty is no Rumanian and does not fulfil by act his faith in a new world. He is an enemy and will be treated without ceremony as such."—Reuter.

FIGHTING STILL CONTINUES

BANGKOK, Feb. 1.

The High Command of Thai armed forces claims that although cease fire in the Thai-French Indo-China border fighting was given on January 28, French forces to-day attempted a surprise tank attack in a sector at the front. He added that 18 enemy including 10 Europeans were taken prisoner.—Reuter.

COMING

Very Shortly

AT

LAMINGTON

— TALKIES —

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO GOAN HISTORY

Peres de Silva, First Indian To Be Appointed Viceroy Of Portuguese India

(From A Correspondent)

The archives of several countries, like those of Lisbon, London, Paris, Amsterdam and Rome possess valuable documents relating to Goan history and biography particularly of VXII ond XVII century. The archives of Bombay Record Office are no exception to this rule though the documents here are valuable only to the students of Goan History of the last century. These archives possess valuable material relating to the life and vicssitude of Bernardo Peres de Silva, the first Indian to be elected to a European parliament, the first Indian to issue a diplomatic manifesto to foreign offices of different countries, the first Indian to promote successfully the establishment of liberalism in a part of India, Goa, and, finally the first Indian to possess the honour of being appointed the Viceroy of Portuguese India under the title of Prefect of Indias.

DOCUMENTS IN RECORD OFFICE

Prof. A. Correia Fernandes has made a profound studies of the various documents which relate to the life of this remarkable man who fought some of his battles from the city of Bombay. In the archives of Lisbon, of Goa, and of Bombay there are valuable documents on the subject. Many of these documents exist in the Record Office of the Bombay Government.

Bernardo Peres de Silva was born in a little but historic village of Neura in the district of Ilhas, in 1775. He was a doctor and professor of the Medical School of Goa. In 1821 he supported a revolt in Goa, engineered by Europeans and Indians, for the establishment of the parliamentary institutions. In 1832 he was elected together with two other Goan disputes frr the Lisbon parliament. But when he reached Lisbon the liberal constitution had been overthrown. In 1827 it was restored and he was again elected in the teeth of official opposition. He arrived in Lisbon only to find a second time that the parliament have been swept away. He slipped away from Portugal, went to England and thence proceeded to Brazil. In 1833 the liberal constitution was restored, and Peres de Silva was elected an M.P. In 1834 the Lisbon Government appointed him Prefect, i.e., Ruler of Portuguese India. He arrived in Bombay on 4th January 1835 and proceeded to Goa and on 14th assumed charge of his high office. Within days he was thrown out by a military revolt organised by a Portuguese army. During his regime of half-a-month he Indianized some services, reduced taxation, reformed the judiciary, clipped the wings of the military commanders, remodelled public works department and suppressed the religious orders. When driven away from Goa, he came to Bombay, accompanied by scores of Portuguese and a couple of thousands of Goan supporters.

EXPEDITION ORGANISED IN BOMBAY

An expedition was organised in Bombay for the capture of power in Goa. An American naval officer Halbraw supported by Captain Watts were placed at the head of this "armada" in which 28 English soldiers joined and hundreds of Indian lascars and soldiers. The land army assemled at Vengura was made up of Mahrattas and other Indian ex-soldiers, with many Goans. The plan was to lead a combined land and sea attack on Portuguese India. But the early outbreak of omnsoon on May 27th, 1835 upset all the plans, disorganised the army and dispersed the ships. The Bombay Government demanded the disarming of this force which was done. Peres de Silva then proceeded to Damaum and Diu which he ruled for over one year. Peres de Silva then proceeded to Portugal and represented Goa in the Portuguese parliament for several years till his death in Lisbon in 1844.

This episode produced important negotiations and much correspondence between the Bombay Government on one hand and the Goa Government, Peres de Silva, Sir Roger Faria on the other. Important issues of international law were raised in the course of these dramatic developments.

The lecture also referred to several other Goan pioneers in literature, science, administration and politics, people, who were the first Indians to break new ground in these branches of activity.

PETAIN'S UNENVIABLE LOT:

Hitler Sends Threatening Reminder

Demand For "Active Collaboration" With Germany And Change In French Cabinet

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Herr Hitler's reply to Marshal Petain is of a threatening nature, according to reliable information reaching the Free French News Agency from France. Not only does the message, which was transmitted through Comte de Bringon, reiterate the demand for "active collaboration" with Germany, a change in the French Cabinet and reintroduction of politicians prepared to work with Germany, but also alludes to the strategic situation in the Mediterranean and the necessity of France to co-operate in this sphere also.

The latter allusion, the French Agency believes, is directed towards Bizerta, the French Naval base in Tunisia, even if this vital harbour is not specifically mentioned.—Reuter.

UNPARALLELED WAR IN A FEW WEEKS

OTTAWA, Feb. 1.

Another warning voice was raised in North America in regard to the imminence of a crisis in the war when Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, appealed for subscriptions to war savings certificates to-day.

The Premier predicted "within a few weeks, we are certain to witness war as the world has never known it before." A crowd of 100,000 had assembled in the City Hall Square at Toronto at noon, for the opening of the War Savings Campaign and to mark the opening Union Jacks floated down from skies supported by parachutes.—Reuter.

Bahai Solution For World's Ills

(From A Correspondent)

Speaking at the Bahai Hall on Wednesday on the "Need of the Present Age" Mrs. Shirin Fozdar stated that the world was sick of rabid nationalism, intellectual and cultural isolations, provincialisms, mearingless and obstructive traditions and superstitions. The world was sorely in need of tranquillity. If nations are federated, a world-wide human society established in which hatred and prejudices of religion, race, caste and creed are annihilated, new economic laws ensure the harmonious working of labour and capital; a form of testamentary will redistributing wealth with every generation, safeguarding society from the concentration of capital in the hands of the few. Then this world would attain to the utmost serenity and composure.

These were the essences of Bahai teachings.

Mr. Mani H. Mehta presided. Dr. Fozdar and Dr. Lukmani also addressed the audience.

JAPAN'S FOOD PRODUCTION

Drop In Output Of Rice And Sugar

The "Economist's Shanghai Correspondent writes:

Japan has lost her former self-sufficiency in food stuffs and has little chance of seeing it restored as long as the China war lasts. This is most obvious in two of Japan's staple crops, rice and sugar. Unfavourable weather conditions, with both rains and drought coming at the wrong time for farming, have substantially contributed last year to the sharp reduction in the rice crop in Japan proper and Korea as well as the Formosan sugar-cane crop. This time weather conditions in these regions are better, but other adverse factors have persisted. These include particularly the shortage of agricultural labour, shortage of fertilisers and the dislike of Japanese, Korean and Formosan farmers for the numerous new measures of crop and price regulation. The manifestation of these three unfavourable factors directly results from the increasing strain exercised upon Japan's economy by the China war.

CROP REDUCTION

The Tokyo Government admits at least a five per cent reduction in this year's rice crop in Japan and Korea, officially estimating the rice crop in Japan proper around 325 million bushels. Yet this figure is not believed by foreign experts in Japanese agriculture who feel certain it is between ten and fifteen per cent too high. In the last rice year Japan imported almost 2,000,000 long tons from Thailand, Burma, Indo-China and the Shanghai rice trade does not expect Japan's rice imports to decrease in 1940-41. For months past the Japanese in Bangkok have concluded large forward transactions in Thailand rice for shipment to Japan during the first half of the calendar year 1941, partly under barter terms. They will presently exercise pressure upon French Indo-China to yield additional rice supplies, also under terms not involving payment in cash. From the interior of the Yangtze valley much rice continues to be shipped directly to Japan; Shanghai for the last nine months has been fed with foreign rice to the extent of 90 per cent. In Japan proper the Tokyo Government in September 1940 more than doubled the scope of state management of rice; more than half the Japanese rice crop and all rice imports are now subjected to strict official control which chiefly operates in the form of curtailing the distribution of rice for urban consumption.

SUGAR CONSUMPTION

With regard to sugar, Japan has lost her capacity for exporting and is now undersupplied herself. Sugar consumption in Japan proper has been rationed under a strict ticket system. This year's Formosan sugar production is officially admitted to promise a decline compared with last year. During the first two years of the Sino-Japanese war Formosa flooded Central China with sugar and all but ousted the rival Java sugar. In recent months central China's imports of Formosan sugar have dropped to insignificance and are now restricted to the lowest qualities while the Formosan refineries themselves are importing via Shanghai as well as directly from Soerabaya large quantities of Java raw sugar. The Formosan sugar industry is experiencing a severe crisis and the Tokyo Government is encouraging its leading concerns to amalgamate for mutual support.

A.-I. STATES MUSLIM LEAGUE

Cabinet Meeting Postponed To Feb. 22

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 1.

The Secretary of the All-India States Muslim League announces that the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India States Muslim League, which was to be held at Delhi on Feb. 11, has been postponed to Feb. 22, and no formal invitations will be issued to the members.

TOUR OF N. W. F. P.

On Mr. M. A. Jinnah's suggestion, it is understood that Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung, President of the All-India States Muslim League will be undertaking a tour of the Frontier Province in connection with the League movement. Nawab Bahadur Yar Jung will be leaving for Delhi on Feb. 10, and reaches Peshawar on Feb. 15.

It is stated that he will be accompanied to Peshawar by Messrs. Sardar Aurangzeb Khan, Qazi Mohamed Isakhan, Maulana Akram Malihabadi and Maulana Abdulhamid Badauni.

JINNAH TO GO TO 'PINDI

Mr. Jinnah, it is understood, will be proceeding to Rawalpindi on professional work during this period, when he expects to meet the party at Peshawar after Feb. 15.—A. P.

MR. BHARGAVA DEAD

President Of Mahakoshal Hindu Mahasabha

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 1.

Mr. Shyamsunder Bhargava, President of the Mahakoshal Hindu Mahasabha, died to-day.—A. P.

AMERICA DRAW SOVIET AWAY FROM AXIS

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW YORK, Jan. 30

Improved American diplomats and political relations with Russia are expected to follow the American decision to remove the 'moral embargo' on the sale of aircraft, of the materials essential to their manufacture and patent processes used in making high quality aviation petrol to Russia. Some observers think this may help to dissuade Moscow from giving greater aid to Germany.

ALL QUIET OVER BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Britain was again free from air-raids on Friday night. It was London's eleventh quiet night out of twelve.

An Air Ministry "communique" says:—There was slight enemy air activity during the early hours of darkness, but no bombs were dropped.—Reuter.

LORD LLOYD'S HEALTH

LONDON, Feb. 1.

It is stated in London that the condition of Lord Lloyd, Colonial Secretary, gives rise to some anxiety, and he has been taken to a London nursing home for examination and treatment under the supervision of Lord Horder.—Reuter.

Luftwaffe's Offensive

Nazi Plan Of Non-Stop Operations

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The German airforce was engaged again on Friday on armed reconnaissance over Britain as a prelude to the Luftwaffe's 1941 daylight air offensive, writes Reuter's Air Correspondent. Qualified observers here expect Hitler to launch an offensive where it was left off last October.

Then, the Nazis having failed completely in mass formation attacks, introduced a new method which showed the advantages of raiding with fighter bombers and fighters, loaded with one or two bombs, flying in small groups or singly at a great height and at maximum speed.

Daylight Offensive Expected

The daylight offensive against British industrial and military targets is expected to develop on the same lines, while at the same time medium and heavy bombers, which are slower and have a comparatively low ceiling, will also operate in ones and twos, and concentrate on shipping targets. With night planes operating in the same way this would give a uniform pattern of attack for the whole 24 hours.

The plan, therefore, is believed to have an additional appeal for the Germans. There are, in fact, signs that German night raiders are being used more judiciously than before.

On the success of this, new 24-hour plan of air attack against Britain's industrial targets, ports supply routes will depend not only Hitler's chances of invasion by or before spring and his ability again tc use his air force en masse, but probably also the development of his general war plan on all fronts.

Speed is essential because Hitler is faced with the fact that the R.A.F. in Britain, as elsewhere, will not be altogether on the defensive by day as it was last year and will be much more offensive by night.—Reuter.

WITHIN NEXT SIXTY DAYS

British Authorities Expect Invasion, Says Treasury Expert

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.

The British Treasury expert, Sir Edward Peacock, arrived here on Friday to investigate the disposal of British fixed assets in the United States. According to the Dow Jones Agency. Sir Edward declared that the British authorities expect an invasion attempt within the next sixty days.—Reuter.

"HITLER MUST HAVE A GO AT IT SOON"

Due To Italian Situation & Internal Conditions In Germany, Says Halifax

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

Lord Halifax asked by reporters about Colonel Knox's reference on Friday to a "very grave crisis" in sixty to ninety days replied, "I have no information about the number of days but the situation is developing in Italy and the Balkans and internal conditions in Germany make it seem necessary for Hitler to have a go at it soon."—Reuter.

NAGPUR THREATENED WITH PLAGUE

NAGPUR, Feb. 1.

The whole of Nagpur District is threatened with outbreak of plague.

The Provincial Government has promulgated special regulations to prevent spread of the epidemic.—United Press.

DE VALERA PREPARES TO MEET EXTERNAL ATTACK

PROVISION OF MILITARY COURTS FOR TRIAL IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

DUBLIN, Jan. 31.

It is officially announced that further provisions have been made for trial by military courts to be brought into operation, by the direction of Mr. De Valera, should the necessity arise and to provide for a situation which in other countries will be met by the declaration of a state of siege or martial law—a situation which would arise were there to be an attack on the country by an outside power.

While supply problems in Eire were very big, the country might count itself lucky if it got to the end of the war with no other problems than those said Mr. Lemass, Minister for Supplies, speaking at Dublin to-night.

Mr. Lemass spoke on the possibility of Irishmen having "to fight once more desperately for our liberty". He added, "Our present situation is grave, and the immediate future promises only problems greater still."

Mr. Lemass urged the utmost economy in the use of all classes of goods which had to be imported and said they have been endeavouring to purchase ships abroad, but have not yet been successful.

BRITISH MILITARY MISSION IN ISTANBUL

ISTANBUL, Jan. 31.

Gen. Marshal-Cornwall and Air Vice-Marshal Elmhirst of the British Military Mission representing the Middle-East Command arrived here on Friday from Ankara following their talks with the Turkish General Staff.

"En route" to Istanbul, they visited a British built iron and steel works at Karabuk where they were warmly welcomed by 80 British workmen.

Admiral Sir Howard Kelly, personal representative of Sir Andrew Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet, who also participated in the staff talks is remaining in Ankara.—Reuter.

COLONEL DONOVAN IN ISTANBUL

Carries Roosevelt's Message To Turkish President

ISTANBUL, Jan. 31.

Col. Donovan, President Roosevelt's special representative, has arrived from Salonika. He is reported to be bearing a message from President Roosevelt to the President of Turkey.—Reuter.

Women Workers For Armaments Industry

LONDON, Feb. 1.

Large-scale transfer of women workers from peace time industry in Britain has begun.

In Leicester women hosiery operatives, clerks and warehouse staffs are to be released almost immediately for work in armaments industry elsewhere.

A census of all workers in the hosiery industry in Leicester is to be taken this month and each manufacturer will be called upon to supply a quota of women employees.—Reuter.

Miss Mira Pandharinath Pawar (6 years) who was awarded the "Master Bhaskar Kakde Prize" having scored the highest number of marks in the 16th annual elocution competition held under the auspices of Namdev Samajik Sanstha in which 38 candidates took part.

SAWANTWADI MAHARANI IN CITY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Her Highness the Regent Maharani Saheba of Sawantwadi State was received by the Federation of Sawantwadi State Subjects Associations representing 28 organisations in Bombay on Friday at Victoria Terminus when Dr. Rane, Dr. Dhuri, Messrs. Palav, Ganvas Desai, Dhuri Parab and other representatives were present.

Jumoo Soomar Taro, a notorious criminal, who was undergoing trial in the court of a Sub-Judge, Tatta in Sind, has escaped from the custody of the police.—United Press.

Subjects Committee of the Women Students' Conference, Lahore, deliberating.

HITLER SUGGESTS RANSOM OF PRISONERS

U. S. Officials Fear It May Be Plan To Smuggle Spies

LONDON, (By Cable.)

The "Daily Express" New York Correspondent cables:

Hitler's Government has proposed to Mr. Cordell Hull, U. S. Secretary of State, the "ransom" of 450,000 political and racial refugees in German concentration camp.

The refugees would be sent locked in trains to Lisbon at the rate of 1,500 weekly. And Germany would demand £ 50 for each. U. S. officials fear that the plan would cloak the smuggling of spies.

HUNT FOR IRON-GUARDS IN BUCHAREST

BUCHAREST, Feb. 1.

Rumanian Iron Guardists have been found to be in possession of a broadcasting station in full working order. A house-to-house hunt for arms and looted property is being carried out in all parts of Bucharest. Government are now preparing a law permitting the militarisation of all Ministries.

A further law annuls all forced sales of property of Jews made before September 6. Such property is to be returned to its original owners and a Special Committee will examine each case. Reinstatement after inquiry by the Special Committee of all officials removed by the Iron Guard Organisation has also been decreed. Repatriation of the German minority in Rumania has been postponed indefinitely.—Reuter.

Awards To Indians For Service In Middle East

LONDON, Feb. 1.

A number of awards gazetted for gallant and distinguished services in the Middle East include the distinguished Service Order to Major (acting Lieut-Colonel) Skipwith Edward Tayler, Eighteenth Royal Garhwal Rifles.

The Military Cross to Captain R. A. Critchley, Royal Armoured Corps, Second Lieut J. A. Cochrane Cameron Highlanders, Lieut J.H. Sutherland, New Zealand military forces and Second Lieut L. R. Duirs East-African armoured car regiment.

The Indian order of merit (second class) to Havildar Balwant Sing Quswain Eighteenth Garhwal Rifles.

The Indian Distinguished service Medal to Risaldar Amar Singh, Skinners Horse, Naik Zarl Marjan Tenth Baluch Regiment and Rifleman Indar Singh Rawat Eighteenth Garhwal Rifles.

Sant Singh's Adjournment For Central Assembly

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Sardar Sant Singh has tabled an adjournment motion for the coming session of the Central Assembly to discuss "the refusal of the Telegraph authorities at Sargodha, Punjab, to transmit telegrams of complaint against the high-handed action of the Deputy Commissioner on the occasion of the birthday of Guru Govind Singh on January 5, 1941, to H.E. the Governor of the Punjab, the Premier, Inspector-General of Police, Chief Secretary and others and thereby depriving the public of the services of the Department and causing loss to the Central Revenues.—A.P.

The Historical and Economic Association of the Fergusson College, Poona, will celebrate its Silver Jubilee on Sunday, Feb. 2, when Sir Manohralal, Finance Minister of the Punjab, who presides over the celebration, will unveil the portraits of Professors H. G. Limaye and V. G. Kale.

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Shud 6, 1997
Muslim: Moharrum 5, 1360
Parsi: Shehrevar 1, 1310
Hightide: 3-06; 15-36
Lowtide: 9-23; 21-06
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 32m.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC SCOUT GUILD
Memorial service for the late Lord Robert Baden-Powell to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. at St. Mary's High School.

THE COSMO CIRCLE
A talk will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. Subject: "Science and the New World Order." Dr Clifford Manshardt will initiate.

DIVINE SERVICE
Mr. G. L. Vaidya will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the local Prarthana Mandir to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

BAND AT PARSI COLONY, DADAR
The Original Imperial Band will play a programme of music at the Parsi Colony, Dadar Matunga, to-day (Sunday) from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m (S.T.)

STUDENTS' DEBATING CIRCLE
To-day (Sunday) there will be a lecture at 5 p.m. in the City High School, Thakurdwar. Prof. A. N. Kothare will speak on "Dramatics". Mr. K. K. Talpade will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
"The Circle of Necessity" will be the subject of a free public lecture to be delivered at Jehangir Wadia Building, opp. Flora Fountain, to-day (Sunday) at 6.15 p.m.

PROGRESSIVE GROUP
Members and their guests are invited to a luncheon meeting at the Greens to-day (Sunday) at 1 p.m. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will address the meeting after lunch.

DALIT SHIKSHANOTEJAK MANDAL
Under the auspices of the above Mandal Mr. S. V. Gaikwad will speak on "The Future of the Depressed Class Movement" to-day (Sunday) at 11 a.m. at Foras Rd. Bhagini Samaj Hall.

MOGAVEERA YUVAKA SANGHA
The opening ceremony of the Mogaveera Free Industrial School for Ladies will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. in the office of the Sangha at 46, Churchgate St., Fort. Mrs. Padmavatibai V. Shetty will open the school.

FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL
The annual sports of the school will be held to-day (Sunday) from 4 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. Shriyut Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee will preside and Shrimati Jayavati will distribute the prizes.

HARIJAN HITWARDHAK MANDAL
To-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) the opening ceremony of Shri Laxminarayan Mandir (newly built in the Arthur Rd. Municipal Chawls compound) will be held. Sjt. Mathuradas Trikamji, Mayor, will perform the opening ceremony

STUDENTS' UNION, UNIVERSITY HOSTEL
The annual social gathering will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the University Convocation Hall. Dr. John Mathai will preside.

NORTH INDIAN ASSOCN., MATUNGA
Basant Panchmi Festival will be celebrated to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at Khalsa College grounds. There will be a Kite-flying competition, tug-of-war and Punjabi village games and a variety entertainment from 6 to 8 p.m

BOM. YOUTHS' LIT. & DEBAT. ASSOCN.
"Political Career for Women is Not Desirable" will be the subject of a public debate at 9-30 a.m. to-day (Sunday) in the Vaamali Hall premises, Dadar. Mr. S. Rajagopalachari will propose and Mr. T. V. Narayan will oppose. Mr. P. S. Mandanna will preside.

ART SOCIETY OF INDIA
Under the auspices of the Art Society of India, the Fourth Free Fortnightly Art Exhibition will be held to-day (Sunday) at the Society's Hall, Sandhurst House, near Sandhurst Bridge, between 8-30 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

"RELIGION AND CIVILIZATION"
A public lecture will be delivered at the Bahai Hall, Krishna Building, Bori Bunder, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. when Mrs. Shirin Pozdar will speak on "The Effect of Religion on Civilization." Mr. Mani H. M. Mehta will preside.

TALK ON COSMOGENECIES IN THE ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION
To-morrow (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the "Khashnoom Hall" Noble Building, Parsi Bazar St., 4th floor, Fort. Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Chiniwala, Advocate, will publicly give his second talk on the following subject: "Cosmogenecies in the Zoroastrian Religion and the formation of the first space in the Nisti Emanation." The meeting is open to all Parsis.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Untamed" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Mummy's Hand" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Bad Man of Wyoming" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Thief of Bagdad" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Charley's Aunt" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Qaidi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 2 p.m.
PATHE—"Puja" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1 p.m.
WEST END—"Lagna Pahawe Karoon" Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-15 p.m.
MINERVA—"Nartaki" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat" Daily at 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sneha-Bandhan" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Padosi" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee to-day at 1-30 p.m.
CHITRA—"Admi" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m. Matinee at 1-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Punarmilan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m. Matinee at 1-30 p.m.
EDWARD—"Bahurani" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Road to Singapore" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
HINDMATA—"Jawani-ki-Rit" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m

"GREATER WORLD WAR"
Under the auspices of the Theosophical Society at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, a public lecture will be given by Mr. Maneckji Jamshedji Mistry, on Wednesday (5th inst), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidentship of Mr. Padam S. M. Godrez.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC UNION
A meeting of the Provisional Committee will be held at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Sunday) at 9-30 a.m. to discuss the arrangements for the holding of the Provincial Conference fixed for 23rd February.

ARYA SAMAJ GYMNASIUM
To-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the presidentship of Seth Govind Ram Sexaria, anniversary of Arya Samaj Gymnasium will be celebrated when various attractive physical feats will be executed.

ENTRY INTO PANDHARPUR
The District Magistrate, Sholapur, has prohibited the entry into Pandharpur Town of persons not inoculated against cholera within six months preceding February 10 during the Maghi Fair, from February 6 to February 13. This ban has been placed by the District Magistrate under section 45 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890.

WOMEN'S SUPPORT
A public meeting of the women was held at De Lisle Road on Friday to support the candidature of Mr. B. M. Khandray. Mrs. Fulwantibai Chelke, who presided on the occasion eulogised the services of Mr. Khandray in the cause of women's education and referred to his help to the poor families of Kamathipura. She appealed to the audience to make every effort for Mr. Khandray's success. Mrs. Tanak and Mrs. Giri also spoke.

MOHARRUM WEEK
In connection with the Moharrum Week celebrations there will be a public meeting to-day (Sunday) at 4-30 p.m. at the Anjuman-e-Islam Girls' School, Shahoobag, Bellasis Road, Bombay. Mrs. Ismail will speak on "Communal Unity and Islam." Mr. A.A. A. Fyzee will speak on "Position of Women in Islam."
There will be a public meeting to-morrow (Monday) at 4-30 p.m at the same place. Mrs. Gilder will speak on "Tuberculosis and Women." Mr. M. M. K. Shihab will speak on "Seerat Sahaba" ("The Khalifas").

MR. KHANDRAY'S CANDIDATURE
A public meeting of the residents of Agripada and Madanpura will be held at the Agripada Chawl No. 25 to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to support Mr. B. M. Khandray's candidature for the ensuing by-election in Byculla Ward No. 13. Mr. V. A. Karapurker will preside and Messrs. Kande, Rane, Pawar, Deshmukh and Chandarker will address the meeting.
A public meeting of the Uttar Bharatiyas will be held at Nai Chawl, Morland Rd., tomorrow (Monday) at 10 p.m. (S.T.) to support Mr. B. M. Khandray, when Mr. Beharilal Chaudhari will preside.

PUNJAB FINANCE MINISTER IN BOMBAY
Mr. N. C. Khorana, Manager, the Punjab National Bank, Ltd., Bombay, gave a lunch to Sir Manoharlal to-day at the Taj Hotel. The function was attended among others by Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, Deputy Governor Reserve Bank of India, Seth R. K. Dalmia, Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, Mr. M. L. Tannan, R. B Chunilal Mr. Roshanlal, Mr. J Chiranjiva, Mr. B. L. Panjabi, Mr. H. L. Bedi. After lunch Sir Manoharlal visited the office of the Punjab National Bank, Ltd.

MORE ITALIAN PRISONERS ARRIVE

The third large contingent of Italian war prisoners, numbering 2,000 officers and men, who had been captured by the Imperial forces in the great battle of the Western Desert arrived in Bombay on Saturday and were removed to some camps in the country on the same day.

The prisoners included four Generals, one Metropolitan Divisional Commander and nearly 900 Officers. They were brought to India in two ships, escorted by British troops.

The captives descended the gangways in a continuous stream and were marched off to Victoria Terminus in groups, under escort.

By a happy coincidence, a dog, seen by many a cine fan in the news-reel depicting the battle of Bardia, has also been brought along with the prisoners.

An Italian officer when questioned by a "Chronicle" representative praised the fighting qualities of the Imperial Troops. He had no complaint to make about their treatment and said that the food they received was good and enough.

SAYAJI RAO CHAIR OF INDIAN CULTURE

Foundation Donated By H. H. Maharaja Gaekwad

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad offered to the Benares Hindu University a Foundation in the following terms:—

To perpetuate the revered memory of the late Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwad of Baroda, who all his life was deeply interested in fostering the study of Indian Culture to which the different races and religions of India have contributed, His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda is pleased to make an annual endowment of Rs. 15,000 (fifteen thousand rupees) to the Benares Hindu University for the purpose of establishing a Chair to be called the Sayaji Rao Chair of Indian Culture and History and Fellowships to be attached to the Chair.

The Benares Hindu University has accepted the Foundation.

NO ASSURANCE GIVEN

General Body Dissolves Working Committee

The Hon Jt. Secretary, of the V.J.T.I. Students Union writes

The circumstances under which the then Working Committee of V.J.T.I. general strike took a hasty decision of calling off the strike were not properly understood in its true prespective as it appears in the "Bombay Chronicle" of to-day and therefore need further clarification.

(1) The Working Committee now defunct called off the strike as they misapprehended disruption in the ranks of some of the biassed and prejudiced students.

(2). "The Principal seems to have given an assurance of sympathetic consideration of their demands accompanied by an additional assurance that there will be no victimisation of any kind." This is partially true. For, on Tuesday, the Principal came and addressed the General Body of the students in the adjoining municipal lawn in his personal capacity and said, "Mr. P. N. Joshi informs the students that the Principal of V.J.T.I. will keep his promise and will not victimise any body if the stike is called off to-day. He cannot give any assurance or promise about the redressal of your grievance." The above clearly proves beyond any shadow of doubt that no promise or assurance was given for the reason for which the students are on strike.

(3). At a referendum the General Body of the students vehemently condemned the premature and unexpected action of the then Working Committee, dissolved it, and formed a new one to prolong the strike until the redressal of the greivance or till definite assurance of the authorities of sympathetic consideration.

OPENING CEREMONY OF HARIJAN TEMPLE
The Secretary of the Harijan Hitwardhak Mandal writes:—With great efforts of some friends interested in Harijan uplift work, we have been able to get built a new temple of Shri Laxminarayan in the Arthur Rd. Municipal Chawls. The opening ceremony of this temple will be held to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Municipal Chawls, Arthur Rd. Shri Mathooradas Tricamjee the Mayor of Bombay, will perform the opening ceremony.

"REJECTED" ART

But Not Dejected Artists

The Rejected Pictures' Exhibition at the Memorial Hall of the Cama Oriental Institute has, out of the total of nearly 100 exhibits some material of definite artiste merit. It reasserts the fact that every picture, that is rejected, is not necessarily unworthy of exhibition and that the artist has a right to submit his works to the judgment of the public.

It is surprising why Mr. P. T. Reddy's "Portrait" and "Winter Morning", in spite of their adequate expressions achieved with the simplicity of technique, and also his "Design for Mural" should share the lot of rejected pictures. Mr. D. G. Karanjgadkar's exhibits like "Mother and Child", Miss Angela Trindade's "Fakir" and Mr. R. S. Sawardekar's "Fruit Seller" too did not deserve rejection.

"Portrait" by Miss Joshi, "Still-life" by Miss K. M. Dhurandhar, "Torso of a seated Parisian" by Miss S. J. Patel and "Pilgrim" by Mr. Kumtekar are other exhibits which, though rejected, cannot escape the attention of sympathetic observers.

Mr. D. K. Shah's "Spring"—a fine and harmonious composition, and Mr. G. S. Kapadia's "My Mother's Grand Father'—'a noteworthy attempt at portraiture in the Indian style—do not explain the equity of the method of selection.

Mr. A. D. Tavaria's two "Rural Scenes" and "Clouds and Mountains" and Mr. P. G. Sirur's "Fishing Scene at Karwar" are also delightful impressions.

The set of "Wood Art Pictures" by Mr. V. B. Panchal, of which "Fine view" is a pleasant example forms a distinct variety by itself.

Among the sculptures, "Aim" by Mr. K. Venkatesh is conspicuous by its unity and expression and, in spite of it, by its "rejection."

The exhibition will be closed to-day at 7-30 p.m.

D. G. V.

Opening Ceremony Of Dharampur Library

On the occasion of the opening ceremony of 'Maharana Shree Narandevji Library' at Dharampur on Saturday by Lt.-Col. C. K Daly, C.I.E., Resident for Baroda and the Gujarat States, speeches were delivered by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and the Municipal Chairman, Dharampur. The Maharaja hoped that the Library and Reading Room would continue to fulfil its noble purpose of spreading literacy among his people and help them to become useful citizens. The Municipal Chairman gave a brief account of the origin and the present condition of the Library which had been in existence for the last fifty-four years. The Chairman stated that the expenditure of the library had gone up to Rs 845, the State contributing Rs. 500 and the rest being met by miscellaneous income.

SAWANTWADI SUBJECTS' GATHERING
Under the auspices of the Federation of Sawantwadi State Subjects' Association, Bombay, the first social gathering of the Sawantwadi State subjects residing in Bombay will be held tolday (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. at the Damodar Thackersy Hall, Poibavdi, Bombay. The Regent Maharani Saheb of Sawantwadi will preside. She was welcomed by the Federation of Sawantwadi State Subjects' Associations representing 28 organisations in Bombay on Friday at 10-30 a.m. at V. T.

BOMBAY WAR PUBLICITY COMMITTEE
Loudspeaker programme for to-morrow (Monday) is as under:—
Marathi: 8 a.m. Records. 8-5 News. 8-20 Records. 8-25 "Weekly Retrospect"—Talk. 8-30 Records. 8-35 "Fuehrer Fumes"—Talk. 6-30 p.m. Records. 6-35 "Revolt in Rumania"—Talk. 6-40 Records. 6-45 News. 7 Records. 7-5 "Inside Italy"—Talk.
Gujarati: 11 a.m. Records. 11-5 News. 11-20 Records. 11-25 "Hitler Speaks Again"—Talk. 11-30 Records. 11-35 "Possibility of Invasion of India"—Talk.
4-30 p.m. Records. 4-35 "Week of War"—Talk. 4-40 Records. 4-45 News. 5 Records. 5-5 "Indian Soldiers' Gallantry in Sudan"—Talk.
Hindustani: 6 p.m. Records. 6-5 "Hitler Speaks Again"—Talk. 6-10 Records. 6-15 "Possibility of Invasion of India"—Talk. 6-20 Records. 6-25 News. 6-40 Records. 6-45 "Indian Soldiers' Gallantry in Sudan"—Talk. 6-50 Records. 6-55 "Week of War"—Talk.

Film Fare For Current Week

'Padosi' Spirit Catches On

Popularity Of 'Nartaki' On Increase

The enthusiasm for 'Padosi' is on the increase. Crowds that gather near the Central are, however, in a very accommodating and happy mood—a tribute as it were to the spirit of 'Padosi'. Even if large numbers fail to secure tickets, a good many of them stand hand in hand in the Mirza-Jiwba style, a model of which they see in the Central compound. Is it not how the picture is going to affect the relations between men and thus prove an effective cultural force for mutual and communal goodwill? When one says it will lead in several ways, all aspects and implications of the statement are not present to one's mind. Some are actually discovered only when they take effect in daily life.

'Nartaki' at Minerva in its seventh week has also caught the public imagination. Its theme, that of self-control triumphing over temptation, is sublime and has not failed to appeal to film-goers. Leela Desai and Nazmal Hussain are largely responsible for this result

'Bandhan' and 'Punarmilan' appear to have an endless number of admirers. In respect of both it would seem that the same people visit the theatres to enjoy the beautiful songs and dances and half of Bombay must have by now seen these two pictures.

'Narsi Bhagat' is going as strong as ever. It is a very good filmic production but no one thought that the Saint of Gujarat would rival with the Saint of Maharashtra on this scale. Is it a tribute to Pagnis, who has acted the parts of both viz Tukaram and Narsi Mehta?

'Snehabandhan', at Royal Opera House is in its last week and those who have postponed seeing it thus far must see it now, particularly those who have seen 'Puja' so that they can compare the two and find out how the same theme of mother love has been handled in the two pictures. 'Puja' at Pathe will also be soon replaced by 'Radhika' of National films.

'Lagna Pahave Karun' at West End continues to entertain chiefly Marathi audiences with its vigour of first week although it is very nearly two months in town. 'Qaidi' at Lamington has also caught on beyond the expectation of everybody but will shortly be replaced by 'Pardeshi' of Ranjit at the same theatre: 'Mala' in which Rose and Nazir star at Imperial is also reported to be doing well. 'Admi' is now being shown in Chitra Talkies and those who wish to compare the artistic content of 'Padosi' and 'Admi' should take the benefit of these shows at Chitra.

"Madhusudan", Circo's Latest, Coming At Imperial

"Madhusudan" Circo's latest social, is not a cheap heart-throbbing emotional social drama. With the talented stars like Kumar, who play the title role of Madhusudan, Maya Bannerji as Kusum, a girl who refused to marry a foolish little rich fellow, Ashalata, as Jaya who refused to go to her immoral husband's place—supported by Kashinath, Jivan, Bhadriprasad, Gulab, Shyam Sundar and Gulam Rasool, it is shortly coming to Imperial from February 15.

Madhusudan is directed by Mr. Balwant Bhatt, to whom the credit for many a successful pictures goes—with crisp and touching dialogues, artistic photography and lilting music and dancing, Madhusudan assures you of a really clean and wholesome entertainment.

A scene from 'Nartaki' at Minerva in 7th week.

Clark Gable Likes To Do Things For Himself

By Brian Young

Clark Gable is hero to no valet for the simple reason that he has no valet. And he has no valet because he enjoys doing things for himself.

"When I can't put on my own clothes," he often has remarked, "I'll be too old and feeble to care anyhow".

For a man whose job is as big as they come, the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer star leads a remarkably simple life. His seven-room ranch-house doesn't even have a guest room. With one handy man, he does all the heavy work on his twenty-acre ranch, ploughing, irrigating and spraying 1,200 citrus trees. He grooms his horses himself. Anything he enjoys, he does himself.

"There was a time", Gable said, "when I thought it would be fine to have a chauffeur, a valet and a lot of other things. Maybe that was because I couldn't have them. But when I could, I didn't. They would have robbed me of all the pleasure I get out of accomplishing things myself. Maybe I can't plough the straightest furrow. I get more spray on me than I do on the trees. An expert could do a better job of grooming my horses. I could sit back and never move a finger, and I'd be miserable."

Nobody who knows him would think of waiting on Gable. He'd resent it. He's lucky to find a place to sit down in his own portable dressing room. It's the club-house for all the studio gang. People, from stars to bit players, are constantly dropping in on his sets. Visitors always put in a bid to see Gable work. He never has had a closed set, even when filming the most difficult scenes.

"I could put up a front, sure", said Gable, "but what would it get me? I used to think that I wanted the fastest, biggest and loudest car any manufacturer could put out. I had one a few years ago and it was a nuisance. I got rid of it after six weeks. Now I drive a station wagon. It's my style. I never had a chauffeur. I enjoy driving too much. I guess my trouble is that I simply don't know how to live in the manner a movie star is supposed to live. All I know is that nobody gets any more fun out of life than I do, living my own way."

Gable gets along well with all kinds of people. There is one way to make him dislike you at first meeting. That's to flatter him. It antagonizes him. He will talk about his success, but only from the attitude of one who is tolerantly amused at the spectacle of an ex-oil-field worker, neck-tie salesman and muleteer, who has become a movie star.

"Listen," he said, "I know Gable better than anybody else, and he knows that he's a lucky Joe."

That's Gable's nickname for himself, "Joe Lucky."

Foreign Pictures

'The Thief of Bagdad,' the most spectacular film in town is now in its second week and its theme is so romantic and so well-known that it is its own recommendation. It promises to continue at Excelsior easily for another two weeks.

'The Mummy's Hand' at Regal is an extraordinary picture in that you see in it a mummy of 3,000 years ago came back to life and deal with the explorers who have gone to Egypt in search of acquiring ancient knowledge.

'Bad man at Wyoming, at Metro features Wallace Beery and a couple of Juvenile actors. Wallace Beery fans have an amusing time if they see this film.

'New Empire' is exhibiting a comedy of Oxford Life and is a British production, the like of which has not been seen in many weeks. It is called 'Charley's Aunt' and the aunt is acted by a man, to the amusement of all.

'Swiss Family Robinson' at Broadway and 'Untamed' at Capitol in their second run are quite attractive pictures.

Illalu At Hind Mata

Illalu, the premier Telugu picture featuring famous stars like Kanchanamala, Balasaraswati, Laxminarayan and Umamaheshwar Rao and others has been extended for one more show by public request and will be shown at Hind Mata Cinema to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a. m.

Bombay's New Film Weekly

'Screen' Makes Welcome Appearance

The 'Screen' is a new film weekly, which has made its very welcome appearance in Bombay. Judging from the first two issues for January 25 and February 1, we have no hesitation in saying that this weekly meets the demand of intellectuals and ordinary cine-fans for some real light on what to see and have to see at the picture-houses. It appears to be the only journal of its kind, although quite a number of film journals are now in the field.

The editorials in both the issues as well as contributions from men like Prof. D. K. Karve, Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, Mr. K. A. Abbas, Mr. T. V. Parvate and Miss Sunalini Devi, show what standard the journal will maintain. All interested in the various branches of the film industry will heartily welcome the appearance of the 'Screen'.

ADDED ATTRACTION AT REGAL

The U. S. Navy In March Of Time Series

An up-to-the-minute story of the United States Navy will be shown at the Regal Theatre from to-morrow in the latest "March of Time" film. "The U. S. Navy". The film pictures the condition of America's battlefleets to-day and shows how they will be developed and expanded under President Roosevelt's new National Defence programme.

After the first World War mounting anti-war sentiment and the Washington Naval Disarmament Conference of 1922 brought about the scrapping of more than a half million tons of warships, including many unfinished cruisers and dreadnoughts that had already cost American taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars.

The work of rebuilding the U. S. Navy was begun nine years ago, when Japan's invasion of China led off the long parade of international aggression culminating in the current second world war. For the construction of 130 new ships and general maintenance of the Navy, the film points out, the Amrican people have already spent four and a half billion dollars; and under the new National Defence programme they must now pay many billions more.

In "The U. S. Navy", "The March of Time" shows the enlistment and training of young sailors to-day, the operation of Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps units in U.S. Colleges and Universities, the work of each type of vessel in the Navy, the strategic importance and elaborate defences of the Panama Canal, and how the U.S. Coast Guard and Marine Corps are geared to co-operate with the Navy in case of national emergency.

Since 1911 the U.S. Navy has been gradually building up its air arm, "The March of Time" reveals, and current expansion plans are expected to bring this force up to 10,000 planes and 16,000 officer-pilots. The film points out that the Navy's deadly accurate bombsight is to-day the most closely guarded of all the nation's military secrets.

55 CONGRESSMEN TO COURT JAIL IN CITY AND SUBURBS

Satyagraha Plans For February: Abbasi, Alva And Wadia In First Batch

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Details of the Satyagraha campaign in the City of Bombay and the Suburban District for the month of February were settled by the respective Congress Committees to-day. The list of Satyagrahis from the city for February includes about forty Congressmen most of whom are members of the B. P. C. C. and the seven District Congress Committees.

Plan Of Satyagraha

In the Suburban District, a batch of about fifteen Congressmen propose to offer Satyagraha during the month. Most of them are members of the Suburban District Congress Committee.

The campaign in the city as well as the suburban area will commence on Monday.

A batch of two or three Congressmen propose to offer Satyagraha in the City every alternate day. In the Suburban area, Satyagraha will be offered by Congressmen individually every alternate day.

On Monday

The first batch during the month which proposes to offer Satyagraha on Monday includes Mr. Nasiruddin Abbasi. Joint Editor of the "Hilal", Mr. D. D. Wadia, President of the "F" Ward Congress Committee and Mr. Joachim Alva.

In the Suburban District, Mr. Narayan Laxman Lad proposes to offer Satyagraha at Chembur at 9-30 a.m. on Monday.

"C" CLASS FOR THANA BOARD VICE-PRESIDENT

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Feb. 1.

Mr. G. G. Mane, Vice-President of Thana District Local Board and a Congress worker, offered Satyagraha at Shahpur and was arrested. He was tried by the Kalyan Prant Sub-Divisional Magistrate and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default, 15 days' simple imprisonment. He was given "C" Class.

In C. P.:

AMRAOTI CONGRESS VICE-PRESIDENT ARRESTED

AMRAOTI, Feb. 1.

Mr. Sheoraj Sewaz, Vice-President of the Amraoti Nagar Congress, who was to have offered Satyagraha to-day, was arrested under the Defence of India Rules. His trial commences to-day.

Mr. Mangeshbhai Patel, M.L.A., was arrested for offering Satyagraha to-day at Shahada. He will be taken to Dhulia for trial.—A. P.

IN U. P.

JHANSI, Feb. 1.

Mr. Purshottam Narain Joshi, Secretary of the District Congress Committee, was arrested when he offered Satyagraha at a public meeting. He was taken to Jhansi Jail.—A.P.

CAWNPORE LADY M. L. C. ARRESTED

CAWNPORE, Feb. 1.

Mrs. Shakuntala Srivastava, wife of Mr. Haribar Nath Shastri, M.L.C., who was to offer Satyagraha to-day in village Jeorakherahas was arrested this morning at her residence under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

Arrested Under Defence Rules At Moradabad

MORADABAD, Jan. 31.

Mr. Mussawar Ali Najam, a student of the Fourth Year, Muslim University, Aligarh, and resident of Moradabad, offered Satyagraha and was arrested under the Defence of India rules.

Mufti Mohd. Shamim, the fourth Ahrar to offer Satyagraha was arrested after Jumma prayers to-day under the Defence of India Rules.—A. P.

In Delhi:

FOUR PERSONS JAILED

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

Mr. Chandulal, who was arrested on Thursday for offering Satyagraha, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine or in default three months' more.

Mr. Shiva Narain, who was arrested yesterday for offering Satyagraha, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 50|- fine or in default three months' more.

Two Ahrar volunteers, who offered Satyagraha last night, were sentenced to one year's and one and half years' rigorous imprisonment.—A.P.

In The Punjab:

JULLUNDUR CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED

JULLUNDUR, Jan. 31.

Ram Nath, a Congress worker of Jullundur, was arrested under the Defence of India Rules. He has been lodged in the Jullundur District Jail.—A.P.

In N. W. F. P.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 31.

Arbab Abdur Rahman and Mian Jaffar Shah, M.L.A., are stated to have offered Satyagraha yesterday in Peshawar District, while in the Mardan District three other M.L.A.'s offered Satyagraha on January 29.—A.P.

In Bengal:

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Radha Mohan Singh and Baba Narsingh Dass shouted anti-war slogans at Kamalpura Ashram and Sitamarhi respectively. They were immediately arrested and sentenced to one year's and six months' rigorous imprisonment respectively.—A.P.

In Bihar:

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1

Umapada Tripathi, President of the Singhbhum District Congress Committee, has been sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment for offering Satyagraha at Chakradharpur (Bihar) on Jan. 30.—A.P.

In Gujarat:

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 1.

Mr. Vasudev Ganpatram Vaidya, President of the Sanand Taluk Congress Committee and Mr. Purshottam Das Umedbhai Patel were arrested to-day while offering Satyagraha in two different villages of Ahmedabad District.—A.P.

In Orissa:

253 ARRESTS MADE

CUTTACK, Jan. 31.

Altogether 253 persons have been arrested in Orissa since the beginning of the Satyagraha movement, according to the figures available at the Provincial Congress Office. Of these 87 were from Cutttack District and 54 from Koraput District, a Partially Excluded area.

A message from Sambalpur (Orissa) states that Padmalochan Behera and Gajaraj Sahu, who offered Satyagraha in village Bargaon on January 23, have each been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 30, in default to undergo a further term of one month's imprisonment.

Jagannath Mahanti and Krushena Mudati, Congress workers, who offered Satyagraha at Nimapara and Kakotpur respectively, were sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment each by the Sadar S.D.O., Puri.—A.P.

CONVICTIONS IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

Two more Satyagrahis were convicted to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under the Defence of India Rules.

Mr. T. Chengalvaroyan, Advocate and Member of the Provincial Congress Committee and President, Peddunaickenpet Congress Sabha, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment. He was placed in "A" class.

Mr. E. Narayanamurthi, a four anna member of the Congress was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for a similar offence. He was placed in "C" class.

The following further Satyagraha convictions are reported from districts:—

COIMBATORE:—Mr. C. Subramanyam, Advocate and President of the District Congress Committee, Three months' R. I. and fine of Rs. 500, in default further three months' R. I.

SALEM:—Mr. N. Gopala Ayyangar of Namakkal: Six months' R. I.

TANJORE:—Mr. T. K. Sreenivasa Iyer, Member of Tamil Nad Congress Committee: Six months' R. I. and fine Rs. 200, in default further three months.

TRICHINOPOLY:—Mr. T. M. Masi Konar, President, Trichy Town Congress Committee: One year and six months' R. I.

CHIDAMBARAM:—Mr. V. Radhakrishna Iyer, President, Town Congress Committee, and Mr. C. Marimuthu Tevar, President, Palayamkottah Congress Committee: Two months' R. I. each.

TRANQUEBAR:—Mr. Narayanaswami Naidu, Secretary Mayaram Town Congress Committee: Six months' R. I. and fine of Rs. 100 in default further two months' R. I.

CUDDAPAH:—Mr. S. Siva Reddi: Six months' R. I. and fine of Rs. 200, in default further three months' R. I.

Babar Akali And "Ghadar" Prisoners

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

Thakur Ripudaman Singh, Parliamentary Secretary, replying to a question in the Punjab Assembly said at present there were no Babar Akali prisoners undergoing imprisonment, but there were two 'Ghadar' Conspiracy Case prisoners.—A. P.

AFFORDING RELIEF FOR MANUFACTURERS

Zafrullah Khan On Govt. Plan For Supply Of Raw Materials

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

An assurance that the Government of India will henceforward be in a position to make forward planning to a certain extent in regard to placing orders with the manufacturers, was given by Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, Member for Law and Supply, when he met the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce this afternoon in the premises of the Chamber.

Sir Muhammad appreciating the difficulties now being experienced by the manufacturers in view of large sums of money having been blocked in purchasing their raw materials, said that he was prepared to consider the question of affording financial relief to manufacturers with whom orders were placed by the Department. By arranging to supply them with raw materials. He announced that the Supply Department had recently organised exhibitions at provincial centres to enable manufacturers to find out what itmes they could manufacture and at what cost.

Sir Muhammad also met to-day the members of the Committee of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce and discussed with them the constitution of the Provincial Advisory Committee for war supply and of the Advisory Committee for supply of mica, as also the system of private offer 'vis-a-vis' public tender.—A. P.

Protest Against Closing Of S. I. R. Branch Lines

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

The proposed closure of branch lines on the South Indian Railway, namely the Morappur-Hossur section and the Tirupattur-Krishnagiri section, formed the subject matter of discussion to-day when Mr. J. F. C. Reynolds, Agent and General Manager, South Indian Railway, and Mr. Crane, Chief Commercial Superintendent, met the committee of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce at the office of the Chamber.

The Chamber presented a memorandum to the Agent in the course of which it stated that if the branch lines were closed it would adversely affect the business community and heavy goods traffic at present carried on in those sections would be greatly disclosed. Competitions from motor lorries, it pointed out, had considerably subsided and on financial grounds there was no justification for the closure.

The Agent promised to communicate the points urged by the Chamber in the memorandum to the Railway Board.—A. P.

FUGITIVES COMPETITION

Catch the fugitives as they are running away from law! You are asked to use your detective faculties to outwit the criminal's ingenuity in disguising himself or herself to escape from your clutches. If you succeed in catching all of them without making any mistake the First Prize is yours—and you know it is not a small sum.

In the two series of pictures those marked A, B, C, are the criminals. They are shown in their disguises in the series numbered 1, 2, 3, ... Man may disguise himself as a woman or 'vice versa'. The faces are shown in almost the same position. They may be slightly lowered or raised but not turned sideways. You have to use your brains to penetrate through their disguises and pick out the criminals.

For instance, the man shown in the illustration marked "H" has disguised himself by putting on woman's dress as illustrated in No. 8. Therefore we put No. 8 against "H" in the coupon. Similarly the woman in the illusration marked "M" has disguised herself by putting on a man's dress and a moustache and beard as in No. 13. Therefore No. 13 is entered against "M" in the coupon.

You may similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and send as many entries as you like with Annas Eight per entry before Wednesday 19th Feb., 1941, subject to and observing the following rules:

1. When you have filled in all the numbers write your name and address in full, in block Capitals.

2. All entries will be received at the counter during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

3. Solution of this Competition will be accepted only on our entry coupons. Not more than one number should be entered against each letter.

4. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with entries will disqualify them.

5. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on Wednesday, 19th February, 1941 the *closing* date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

6. Corrected or mutilated entries or those having more than one number entered against any letter will be disqualified.

7. In case of ties the Management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

8. No responsibility is accepted for any entry coupon mislaid, lost

CLOSING DATE WEDNESDAY, 19th FEB., 1941

(Extra Coupons See (Page 31)

Rs. 2,000 In Prizes

Entries by Registered post should be addressed as under:—

COMPETITION MANAGER,
The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd.,
Red House,
Parsee Bazaar Street,
Fort, BOMBAY

Entries by Ordinary post should be addressed as under:—

POST BOX NO 706, G. P. O. BOMBAY

or delayed. Proof of posting will not be accepted as proof of delivery or receipt.

9. In no case will any entrance fee or money sent with entry coupons be refunded or credited to another competition or account. No communication will be accepted and replied to if it is sent along with the entry coupon. If any correspondence is sent along with the entries Competition Department will not be held responsible in any way.

10. This Competition is run by the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., but readers of the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" can also take part in it.

11. Under NO circumstances correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted in connection with this Competition.

12. All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition. This is an express condition of entry.

Fugitives Competition.

2/2/41

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	13
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name

Address

Engineers Think Ahead:

POST-WAR PONDERINGS

Engineers Will Have To Tackle Problems Of Housing And Slum Clearance

POONA, Jan. 31.

The Institution of Engineers, the only Institution in India, to hold the Royal Charter, held its annual general meeting at Poona this morning, Mr. N. V. Modak, City Engineer, Bombay Municipality, presiding. Mr. Modak spoke at length on housing problems and the slums clearance in India and then dwelt on the very great problems created by the present war for engineers. He said:

We cannot fully visualise the consequences of the war at the present moment, the destruction it will cause and the consequent reconstruction the engineering profession would be called upon to make. It is however certain that the world is going to enter upon a new era and upon a different order of things from that to which the people of this world have become accustomed. The disturbances caused in the relations of mankind by the greatest armed conflict which the world has ever seen, will bring into existence new problems for settlement other than those connected with the redrawing and recolouring of the political map of the World. It is however, certain that the lessons so far learnt are bound to modify the future policy to be adopted by Engineers in respect of housing, town planning, the design and arragement of public utility services and other important matters. If heavy bombing from air is to be a factor which must be taken into account in planning ahead, some of the methods found satisfactory in peace time will have to be changed. To take one example, for repelling successfully air attacks, an unfailing water supply is the first essential.

FIRE FIGHTING

A water undertaking of future must therefore be capable of supplying thousands of tons of water required for fire fighting. It should also be in a position to make emergency water supplies available to householders in bombed areas when the mains have been damaged. It must also provide an organization for speeding up repairs of the damaged mains. Similarly, every household may have to be provided with an air raid shelter. The problem of building houses of cheaper materials at lower building costs, will have to be thoroughly gone into if they are going to be demolished by constant air raids. Houses built of cheap materials have become a common feature in Japan and California, where there is an eternal danger of earthquakes.

At Quetta, a special kind of R. C. C. construction has been adopted to safeguard against damage by earthquakues.

Engineers in the countries at war will be faced with the problem of re-building and re-planning of those parts of large cities which have suffered damage by air raids. The ideal to be followed in the post-war period in such reconstruction must be to create from the ashes and ruins, cities more beautiful and more convenient which of necessity must be greatly different from any yet known. Fortunately for us, we have not yet undergone the horrible ordeal of air bombing, and it is hoped that the God Almighty will spare us from any such grim experience.

A BENEFICIAL STEP

Besides the change in the outlook in planning of future schemes, we in India shall have to think in advance of an entirely different problem which concerns the engineers and technicians who are at present engaged in war work. Not only is the existing available personnel of the engineering profession used for turning out munitions and supplies for the Armies, Navies and the Air Forces, but as it is found to be insufficient the Government of India have started a scheme of training by intensive course a large number of young men to be skilled workers in Engineering Industries either in India or in the United Kingdom. This step is really advantageous to the country as it will result in the supply of a large number of well trained skilled workers. But if any real and lasting advantage is to accrue to the nation the knowledge, skill and experience gained by these young men, during their war-time training and service must be utilised in increasing the efficiency of our present and prospective engineering industries in the post-war period.

ANNUAL DIRECTIONS FOR 1941

with Moon Table Guide and International Predictions will help you to save losses and check failures. YOUR READING gives Monthly and WEEKLY directions with exact favourable dates on

YOUR
PROFESSION
FINANCE
HEALTH
HOME
LOVE, LUCK
MARRIAGE
FRIENDS
TRAVELS, Etc.

Price Rs. 3|- by M. O. Postage extfa if by V. P. Send your Date of Birth.

Prof. SEKHAR,
The Great Mesmerist & Zamindar,
ELLORE

SEQUEL TO SURRENDER OF FRANCE

Karachi Cotton Traders Lose Rs. 29 Lacs

KARACHI, Jan. 31.

It is now revealed that Karachi cotton traders were put to a loss of about Rs. 29 lakhs following the surrender of France. This was by way of non-payment for goods already in France and by depreciation in the value of goods purchased for France.—United Press.

CITIZENS' RIGHT TO CIVIL LIBERTIES

A public meeting of Matunga citizens was held at Nappo Hall on Thursday under the auspices of the Bombay Civil Liberties' Union. Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. (Central), fas in the chair. In his preliminary speech, he explained the purpose of the meeting, which was to protest against the restraints placed on freedom of speech, freedom of movement and freedom of assemblage by Government under the Defence of India Rules. Secondly, he expland the necessity of rendering assistance to detenues under the Defence of India Act, for which the Bombay Civil Liberties' Union has appointed a committee and started collecting funds.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar proposed a resolution, seconded by Mr. Anant A. Kanekar emphasizing the fact that the public in India has a right and is entitled to express freely its attitude to the war. Dr. K. B. Menon proposed and Miss Shanta Bhalerao seconded another resolution urging Government to render help to detenues, internees and externees, as well as their families who are left without assistance because they have been constrained under the Defence of India Act. An appeal was also made to the citizens to contribute to the Detenue Aid Fund.

AROUND THE COURTS

PAN AND CLOTH SHOP KEEPER FINED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Suleman Panwala pleaded guilty to the charge of keeping his pan shop open after 9 p.m. and not maintaining the registers at his pan shop at Sandhurst Road East (Dongri) and was fined Rs. 14 or, in default to two weeks' simple imprisonment by Mr. I. S. Haji at Mazagaon.

CLOTH SHOPKEEPER FINED

Pranjiwandas Narsidas pleaded guilty to the charge of keeping his cloth-shop open after 9 p.m. exceeding the period of 'spread over' and not keeping the registers properly at Bhendi Bazar Road and was fined Rs. 21 or in default, three weeks' simple imprisonment by the same Magistrate.

ASHOK MEHTA IN COURT

Case Under Defence Rules Adjourned

BOMBAY, Saturday.

When the case in which Mr. Ashok Mehta is charged with making an Anti-War speech under Defence of India Rules came up for hearing before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, to-day, Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, Counsel for the accused, made an application that the hearing might be adjourned.

Mr. Tricumdas stated that although he had made an application to the Police for a copy of the speech made by Mr. Ashok Mehta and for which he was arrested, he received it only this morning and as such he could not get proper instructions from his client.

A little discussion then ensued as to when the hearing was to be fixed. The Police Prosecutor stated that they had three witnesses and he suggested that the hearing might be fixed either on February 13 or 15.

Mr. Tricumdas said that it did not make any difference to him, as long as the accused was in detention. He, however, suggested that the evidence could be taken on the 13th and further hearing might stand over till the 15th.

Magistrate: That is better.

The Magistrate also granted an application made on behalf of the accused that the accused's Counsel might see the accused to take instructions whenever they wanted.

Messrs. Purushottam Tricumdas, N. T. Shroff and H. R. Pardiwala, appeared on behalf of the accused, while Mr. C. B. Velkar, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Ashok Mehta is charged with making an anti-war speech in Hindustani at Chowpatty on January 3, and he appeared in Court for the first time, after he was brought down from Nasik Jail.

Case Against Sir Richard Temple & Others

A special jury will be empanelled at the Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on Monday morning for the retrial of the cases against Sir Richard Temple and Stanley M. Standage, Directors of Messrs. Temple, Thomas and Standage, on charges of criminal breach of trust and cheating, and of cheating alone against L. D Hudson, General Manager of the firm.

The charges relate to two sums of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 4,000 paid into the firm as deposits by Mr. L. De Mellow and Mr. F. X. D'Souza, two employees.

INDO-FRENCH INDIA CUSTOMS CONVENTION

PONDICHEERY, Jan. 30.

The Associated Press is officially informed by the Government of French India that the convention relating to the introduction of British Sea Customs at the ports of the French establishments in India was signed on Jan. 28 and that it will come into operation from Feb. 15, 1941.

The agreement is entered into between H. E. M. Louis Nonvin, Governor of the French Establishments in India on the one part and Lt.-Col. Reginald Schomberg, His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General in the said establishments acting on behalf of the Governor-General of India-in-Council on the other part.

Article 21 of the Convention states that the Governor-General-in-Council undertakes to pay to the Governor of the French establishments in India for so long as the agreement remains in operation Rs. 6,20,000 in British India currency on the first of April in each year.

Art. 23 states that this agreement shall come into operation on February 15, 1941, and may be terminated on the 31st day of March in the year 1942 or on the same date in any subsequent year on the giving of a notice by either party to the other party not later than the 31st day of March in the year preceding the year in which this agreement is to be terminated.—A. P.

PUNJAB GENERAL SALES TAX BILL

Third Reading Passed Without Division

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

The Punjab Assembly this evening passed the Third Reading of the Punjab General Sales Tax Bill without a division.

Sardar Santokh Singh, Leader of the Independent Party, and others protested against the provisions of the Bill and described it as discriminatory. Sardar Santokh Singh regretted that fuel, milk and other commodities of daily use had not been exempted.

Major Khiraj Hayat Khan, Minister for Public Works, then introduced the Restriction of Urban Rents Bill which was referred to a select committee. The Minister said that the Bill was designed to prevent the shifting of the incidence of Urban Immoveable Property Tax to poor tenants.—A. P.

Contest From Fyzabad

LUCKNOW, Jan. 31.

Three Congressmen, who are seeking election to the Central Assembly from the Fyzabad Constituency, filed nomination papers to-day, says a report from Fyzabad.

They are: Mr. Gopal Narain Saksena, Mr. Chandra Bhan Johari, and Mr. B. N. Seth.

The election is being held in consequence of the imprisonment of Sirdar Jogendra Singh, M.L.A. (Central) whose seat has been declared vacant.—A. P.

Gen. Metaxas' Burial

ATHENS, Jan. 31.

General Metaxas, the Greek Prime Minister, was buried this (Friday) afternoon within sight of the Acropolis.

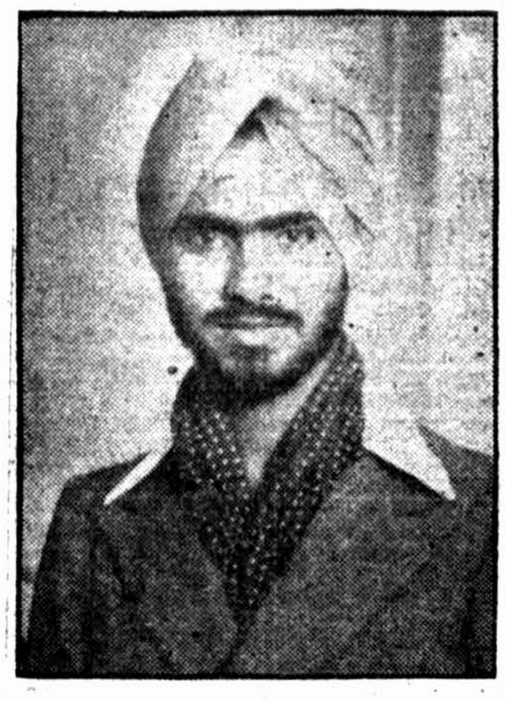
King George of Greece and the new Prime Minister were present at the funeral as were the British Minister and the Commanding Officer of the R. A. F. and British ancillary forces in Greece. —Reuter.

T.-B. Specialist Dead

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The internationally known Tuberculosis Specialist, Sir Pendril Varrier-Jones died following a heart attack.

Sir Pendril Varrier-Jones earned the gratitude of thousands for his successful method of treating consumptives without segregation namely foundation of a self-contained village settlement in which patients lived with their families and enjoyed community life, supporting themselves by work specially adapted to individual conditions.—Reuter.



S. Shansher Singh Nagi, winner of Khalsa College Tennis Championship Cup for 1940-41.

Boxing

Louis Defends Championship Title

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.

Joe Louis successfully defended his World Heavy Weight Championship Title beating Clarence Burman, formerly Jack Dempsey's chauffeur, who was knocked out in the fifth round. Burman put up the best effort seen against Joe Louis for a long time. He floored Louis in the third round.—Reuter.

LEAGUE HOCKEY

R. I. N. Superior: Greys' Lucky To Draw

The Royal Indian Navy (Art and App.) trounced the Parsi Cyclists by five goals to nil in a Second Division League fixture. They scored five with no reply. Two goals were tallied in the initial period and three followed in the late half. The scorers were: Rieley two, Pereira, Misquieth and Dickson. Pereira scored the first goal.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

A thrilling game was seen in the Women's Hockey League and in a very keen encounter the Bombay Grey's drew with Vincent Club "A". The latter team were considered unlucky, as several chances came their way, but they were poor opportunist. The Greys were lucky to draw.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

B.P.H.S. ground—6 p.m.—Lusitanians "A" vs. R. E's (S.F.I.): 5 p.m. Proctor "A" vs. Bombay City (Women's League).

BIG HOCKEY AT PAREL

Hockey, there is plenty of the game in Bombay, but enthusiasm prevails highest at Parel.

To-day this will be at fever pitch when two great matches will be decided.

An early game, (4 p.m.) between the Y.M.C.A. and the Thana Police is to be decided this will give us the Junior Champions.

After the above the Young Goans, of football fame, meet St. Xavier's College and the result of this encounter will show who are the best in hockey in Northern Bombay.

The games will provide keen and healthy competition and will attract a full hockey crowd.

Bihar Tennis Championship

PATNA, Feb. 1.

Sawhny and Khasu Sen qualified to-day for the Men's Singles Final of the Bihar Lawn Tennis Championship which comes off to-morrow.

Sawhney beat T. Ramanathan at 6|1 6|2 in the quarter finals and beat Prem Lal in the semi-final at 6 0 6 0.

Khasu Sen beat Nashu Sen at 6|2, 6|1 in the quarter finals and beat Siva Swamy a little later 6|1 6|1 in the semi-finals.

Another semi-finals was decided to-day in which Mr. Ma[illegible] beat Mrs. Wishart 6 2, 6|1. —A. P.

Congress To Withdraw From Provincial Legislatures?

Rajen Babu Seeks Mahatma's Guidance

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

Congress legislators in the Provinces where Provincial autonomy is operative are likely to be asked to keep out of the Legislatures immediately. Babu Rajendra Prasad is considering the matter on which Mahatma Gandhi's guidance is sought.

This announcement of news is made in "The Telegraph" a nationalist evening English daily, which made its first appearance this afternoon in Calcutta under the managing editorship of Mr. C. S. Rangaswami. The paper is priced one pice and will have three editions in the afternoon.

Bengal Bills Kept In Abeyance

"The Telegraph" also publishes that the Bengal Government will not proceed with the Secondary Education Bill and the Calcutta Municipal Act Amendment Bill during the Budget session of the Assembly to avoid communal bitterness. It is likely, says the paper, that modified Bills will be introduced in the Autumn session. —United Press.

CONGRESSMEN AND LOCAL BODIES

PATNA, Feb. 1.

Representatives of Congress Parties in the Different local bodies in the Province will meet Dr. Rajendra Prasad for clarification of the Congress Committee's circular in regard to the Congress Parties in Local Bodies, when Dr. Prasad comes here for a week's stay to-morrow evening.

It is understood some Congressmen on Local Bodies had written to Dr. Rajendra Prasad asking for an elucidation of the circular which has advised against withdrawal of Congress Parties from Local Bodies.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad is believed to have replied to them that he would personally communicate to them Mahatma Gandhi's decision in this regard.

Dr. Prasad after a week's stay here is expected to proceed to Wardha.—A. P.

YET ANOTHER COMET DISCOVERED?

COLOMBO, Feb. 1.

According to Mr. A. T. G. Brito, Hon. Secretary of the Ceylon Astronomical Society, a comet was observed in Colombo at 19-15 hours, last night. It was visible about eight degrees above the horizon in the south-south-west between the two bright first magnitude stars Achernar and Fomalhaut.

The nucleus at the head of the comet was about half as bright as the two stars mentioned above, while the tail was radiating outward in the direction of Achernar. The comet set at about 20-00 hours.

A few other residents also claim to have observed the comet which, however, escaped general public attention Mr. Brito was unable to say whether the comet was the one discovered by Mr. Cunningham in September or the one discovered recently in New Zealand.—A.P.

STUDENTS' CONVENTION

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur's Call: Gujarat College Strike Continues

BENARES, Feb. 1.

Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur unfurled the National Flag in the Town Hall ground in connection with the special session of the All-India Students' Convention.

She exhorted the students to be prepared for any sacrifice for the country, to spin and wear khadi and strive for communal unity.—A. P.

GUJARAT COLLEGE STRIKE

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 1.

The strike of the students of the Gujarat College continues. One more effort was made by the Citizens Committee to bring about a settlement, but it failed. The students went to-day in procession through the city shouting slogans.—A. P.

V. J. T. I. STRIKE CONTINUES

3 Students Threaten Hunger Strike

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The strike of the students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute is still on.

The decision taken by the Board of Trustees, has not yet been made public. The students are, however, expecting to know what the decision is, before Monday.

A meeting of the General Body of the strikers has been called for Monday morning, when a decision with regard to the continuance or otherwise of the strike will be taken, in the light of the decision of the Board of Trustees.

Meanwhile, three students have approached the Council of Action for permission to go on hunger strike. It is, however, understood, that the Council has asked them to postpone their hunger strike, till the meeting of the General Body.

KRIPALANI IN POONA

POONA, Feb. 1.

Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, arrived here to-day.—A. P.

EX-SENATOR DEAD

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.

Mr. William Mcadoo, former Senator from California and Secretary of the Treasury under President Wilson, died to-day.—Reuter.

CHOITHRAM IN LAHORE JAIL

Says There Is Nothing To Worry About Crisis In Sind Province

LAHORE, Feb. 1.

Dr. Choithram Gidwani, President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, who was arrested at Karachi in connection with a speech delivered by him at Lahore, was brought here this evening under a police escort.

Sardar Baghsingh, Prosecuting Deputy Superintendent of Police, and a Sub-Inspector received him at the railway station and conducted him in a car to the Central Jail.

Local Congressmen, including Lala Jagan Nath, Member of the Servant of People Society, Lala Hemraj, General Secretary of the Lahore Congress Committee, and Mr. Ram Kishen, Office Secretary of the P.P.C.C., also met Dr. Gidwani.

Dr. Gidwani will be produced before a Magistrate to-morrow for remand.

Situation In Sind

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Dr. Gidwani said that he recently undertook an extensive tour of the interior of the province and was pleased to find that there was a distinct improvement in the situation.

Nothing To Worry

As regards the ministerial crisis Dr. Gidwani said that there was nothing to worry about it as one of the Muslim League Ministers would have to resign and that the final settlement was expected to be made on February 16. The Premiership would either go to Sir Ghulam Hussain or Khan Bahadur Allahbakhsh.—A. P.

LARGE INCREASE IN COTTON AREA

MIRPURKHAS, Jan. 30.

The most spectacular results of the development of Lloyd Barrage has been the increase in cotton cultivation from 300.000 acres in 1932 to nearly a million acres in 1941, surpassing the barrage estimates of 8½ lakhs of acres in 1961/62.

This was disclosed by the Director of Agriculture, Mr. Thadani, in an address requesting His Excellency the Governor of Sind to open the Collins Cotton Research Laboratory at Mirpurkhas.

Mr. Thadani added a more striking development was the increase in area under medium and long staple cotton from 25.000 acres in pre-barrage period to about 6½ lakhs of acres now.

He dealt with the research work now being carried by Dr. Sankaran, in connection with production of superior variety of cotton and said if the results have been favourable, it would revolutionize cotton cultivation in India and is likely to increase the total wealth of the country by several crores of rupees.

Declaring the Laboratory open, His Excellency explained the advantages of such a Laboratory and expressed the hope that Zamindars would take full advantage of the result.—A. P.

Nizam Visits Mulki Exhibition

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Feb. 1

His Exalted Highness the Nizam visited the Hyderabad Mulki Industrial Exhibition on the closing day and remained there for about two hours. It is learnt that goods worth Rs. 2 lakhs were sold

The Nizam did not like that articles of foreign manufacture should have been exhibited along with the indegenous products, as it was was not correct on principle, when the Exhibition was called Mulki Industries Exhibition.—United Press.

Baqlava Wins The Turf Classic

Disastrous Day For Punters: Jammu Cup For Black Magic

A large concourse of people assembled at Mahaluxmi for the greatest turf event of the year, the Eclipse Stakes of India.

Baqlava, the grey son of Tetratema, the raging favourite for the event, won the coveted trophy and stakes successfully staying off the thundering challenge of Passe Passe II by a neck. Incidentally Baqlava clinched the triple crown of the Indian Turf, having previously won the King Emperor's and Viceroy's Cup at Calcutta.

Baqlava looked a picture of perfection as he danced out of the paddock and when he entered the course, a great ovation cheered him. Twenty-one horses lined up for the start of the classic race, one of the largest fields to contest the event. Tall Story played his usual mischief at the gate and getting frisky did not take part in the race. The rest of the field were despatched to a fairly good start. They were all moving in an undistinguishable bunch and only from the bend, did Scanlan on Baqlava made the bid for victory. Striding forth in a grand fashion, Baqlava, collared the few racing ahead. But Passe Passe II came with giant strides to catch the winner but was narrowly beaten by a neck. Pierrot and Chanak had a gruelling struggle for the third place in which the former prevailed by a head. Baqlava, his owner, trainer, and jockey were cheered profusely.

DISASTER FOR PUNTERS

The large army of punters had the most disastrous afternoon otherwise. Except Rabdan and Baqlava, not a single favourite was cheered home. The rout for the day started with Don't Shoot winning the opening event at 10 to 1, the favourite Limejuice finishing in the ruck. The next race also saw a rank outsider Ishtay scoring from a large field of eighteen, among whom Philderer was the best backed. But Ishtay, after an exciting fight with Oliver, prevailed by a short head. Three lengths behind, finished Fairy Queen.

The Gough Memorial Plate saw a slight change of luck for the punters, Rabdan from the Baroda bracket winning from his less fancied bracket companion Young Tiger and Nadaal Bari, the latter two being rank outsiders paying Rs. 97 and Rs. 193 respectively for places.

THE JAMMU CUP

The Jammu Cup, saw the Baroda bracket installed first favourite. But Black Magic, back in form again, won the Cup in good style, beating Limelight and Princep.

Albertine, at last opened his winning account in the Div. 1 of the Broome Plate, after three narrow defeats. So That's That and Right Bet were the place getters.

FINALIST DISAPPOINTS

Finalist, after his crushing win last week, was made even favourite in the mile event. The Willingdon Plate. But the gelding ran in the ruck, the winner being the 12 to 1, One I Love. National Flag, ran up for a place paying Rs. 108.

Fire Alam squeezed home a 18 to 1 winner, in the Cambridgeshire Stakes prevailing in a neck to neck race with Solmint and Moradabad, the last named paying Rs. 123 for place.

Ajinkya Tara, was another colossal failure of the day. Pushpamala quoted at fives won the concluding event of the disastrous day, from Assaf Mahmud and Royal Rival.

The daily treble paid Rs. 9,460|8 on the tickets combining Albertine, One I Love, and Fire Alarm.

THE BROOME PLATE (Div. II)—Distance 6 furlongs.
H. H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's DON'T SHOOT 8/8, Laloo 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's HASSINA 9/0, Md. Khan 2
Mr. Dhalla's BASTION 9/2, K. B. Irani ...3
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's CHITOR 8/5, Balla Bellai 4
Not run: Sporting Coat 8/12, Advance 8/8, La Concorde 7/11.
Won by 1 length, head, neck.
Time: 1 min. 13 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 106 for win; Rs. 50, Rs. 21 and Rs. 56 for places.
Winner trained by J. Thompson.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
Thakore Saheb of Lathi and Kumar Harishchandra Sinhji's ISHTAY 8/6, Scanlan 1
Mr. Osman Chotani's OLIVER 9/4, Meekings 2
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's FAIRY QUEEN 8/8, Davison 3
Mr. Osman Chotani's MAHBOOB'S CHOICE 8/2 (cd. 7/13) Md. Khan 4
All ran.
Won by short head, 3 lengths, 1/2 length.
Time: 1 min. 42 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 148 for win; Rs. 38, Rs. 37 and Rs. 66 for places.
Winner trained by D. M. Mistry.

THE GOUGH MEMORIAL PLATE—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's RABDAN 8/2, Britt 1
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's YOUNG TIGER 9/0, Meekings 2
Mr. S. S. Chenoy and Lt.-Col. M. S. Irani's NADA'A AL BARI 7/12, Simmons 3
Mrs. S. Bose's GAURISHANKER 8/10, Evans 4
Not run: Inad Naji 7/7.
Won by 1/2 length, 1 1/2 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 2 mins. 6 2/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 27 for win; Rs. 30, Rs. 97 and Rs. 193 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE JAMMU CUP—Distance 6 furlongs.
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's BLACK MAGIC 8/9, Evans 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's LIMELIGHT 8/7, Maxwell 2
Mrs. W. F. J. Davis' PRINCEP 7/4 (cd. 7/8), Raffaele 3
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's FABLE 9/11, Davison 4
Not run: Advance 9/9, Rising Sun 8/11.
Won by 1 length, 3/4 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 13 1/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 48 for win; Rs. 19, Rs. 37 and Rs. 19 for places.
Winner trained by B. R. Patel.

THE BROOME PLATE (Div. I)—Distance 6 furlongs.
Sir Sultan Chinoy's ALBERTINE 8/6, Marrable 1
Mr. A. Svamvur's SO THAT'S THAT 8/9, Jones 2
Messrs. F. W. Northmore and Hull's RIGHT BET 8/0, Morley 3
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao's GONE WITH THE WIND 8/9, Evans 4
Not run: Dightena Valley 8/6.
Won by 1/2 length, 3/4 length, 3/4 length.
Time: 1 min. 13 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 52 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 25 and Rs. 22 for places.
Winner trained by J. Robinson.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA—Distance 1 1/4 miles.
Mr. Diamond's BAQLAVA 9/7, Scanlan 1
Mr. H. Madath's PASSEPASSE II 9/7, Morley 2
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PIERROT 9/4, Jones 3
Shri Rajaram's CHANAK 9/4, Sibbritt 4
Not run: Harishchandra 9/0, Horatius 8/11, Adaris 8/11.
Won by neck, 3/4 length, head.
Time: 2 mins. 3 4/5 secs.
Tote paid Rs. 15 for win; Rs. 14, Rs. 60 and Rs. 27 for places.
Winner trained by A. Higgins.

THE WILLINGDON PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's ONE I LOVE 8/0, E. Britt 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's HARLEM 7/7, Jadhav 2
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's NATIONAL FLAG 8/0, Sibbritt ...3
Messrs. B. K. Poddar and M. D. Somany's LET SLIP 8/0, Evans 4
Not run: Earnest 8/2, San Francisco 7/9, Leander 7/9, Ati 7/7.
Tote paid Rs. 124 for win; Rs. 55, Rs. 62 and Rs. 108 for places.
Winner trained by M. C. Patel.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's FIRE ALARM 8/4, R. H. Jones 1
Mr. Ice's SOLMINT 7/12, Maxwell 2
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's MORADABAD 8/6, Davison 3
Mr. Diamond's FARIS II 8/4, Scanlan 4
Not run: Panaster 8/3, Steephurst 8/4, Nexus 8/4.
Tote paid Rs. 184 for win; Rs. 54, Rs. 48 and Rs. 123 for places.
Winner trained by Aziz Mahomed.

THE GAYE PLATE—Distance 1 mile.
H. H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior's PUSHPAMALA 8/10, R. H. Jones ...1
Messrs. Harmony and A. H. Ahmedbhoy's ASSAF MAHMUD 8/5, Brace 2
The Raja of Akalkot and Shrimant Jaysinhrao P. Ghatge's ROYAL RIVAL 7/12, Jadhav 3
Shri Rajaram's UBAYAN FAISAL 8/3 Sibbritt 4
Not run: Kanz al Ilah 8/7.
Tote paid Rs. 54 for win; Rs. 21, Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 for places.
Winner trained by Aziz Mahomed.

Bombay Put Up Big Score

Great Batting By Adhikari And Cooper In 'Varsity Cricket Final

The feature of the first day's play in the Inter-University Cricket Tournament between the Bombay and the Benares Universities for Rohinton Baria Trophy was a great fourth wicket partnership between H. P. Adhikari and R. S. Cooper, who went great guns, and carried the score from 112 to 269, an achievement. Adhikari and Cooper eventually closed their proud careers with 129 and 124. S. W. Sohoni, who is No. 3 on the Bombay University's batting list is steadily adding to his good reputation as a second bat, he scored a fine 56. Then Shinde came along, he was second last in the batting order, he proved a worthy member of the tail. He collected 86 runs. Some might say his was a lucky career, admittedly, but 86 from Shinde, so far down is an achievement, and if good fortune did favour him, he never requested a fielder to drop him.

In a nut shell the Bombay University is nicely placed, as they closed the first day's play with 469 for nine, splendid scoring with definite prospects.

It should not be asserted, but a critic feels Bombay will win. The Province is on top in the Cricket World, it will be in the keeping of things if the Bombay University wins the Rohinton Baria Trophy

Scores:—

BOMBAY.
(FIRST INNINGS.)

N. H. Colah c Dastur b Gandhi ...	3
S. C. Powar run out ...	9
S. W. Sohoni b Garudachar ...	56
H. R. Adhikari c Dastur b Garudachar ...	129
R. S. Cooper c Garudachar b Rangaraj ...	124
C. T. Sarvate c and b Phansalkar.	6
B. G. Patel lbw Rangaraj ...	5
M. N. Raiji lbw Rangaraj ...	1
N. N. Bhandarker b Garudachar ...	2
S. G. Shinde not out ...	86
U. R. Chhipa not out ...	28
Extras, Byes 12, Leg Byes 3, Wide Ball, 1, No Balls 4 ...	20
Total (for 9 wkts.) ...	469

Fall of Wickets:—1-3; 2-30; 3-112; 4-269; 5-285; 6-298; 7-303; 8-314; 9-402.

MADRAS RACES

Shanker Responsible For A Rich Double

MADRAS, Feb. 1.

The following are results of to-day's Madras races:—

KAMAL PLATE Divn. II 6 Furlongs.
HATIM AL IRAQ 7/12 Fazal Rahman ... 1
LANCER 8/7 Higgins ... 2
SAMAVI 8/7 Bowley ... 3
HILAL AL IRAQ 9/4 Harding ... 4
All ran.
Tote Paid: Rs. 52 for win, Rs. 20, Rs 26 and Rs. 18 for places.

KAMAL PLATE Divn. I 6 Furlongs.
BATAL AL IRAQ 8/9 M. Mc Quade. 1
GOOD LUCK 8/11 J. O'Neil ... 2
SILVER MINE 9/0 Vir Singh ... 3
MOON STONE 8/8 Fitzerald ... 4
All ran.
Tote Paid: Rs. 46 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 44 and Rs. 40 for places.

BARODA PLATE 7 Furlongs.
KOLHAPUR PRIDE 8/4 Harding. 1
GUINDY PARK 7/12 J. O'Neil ... 2
BALTOI 8/7 Higgins ... 3
REPORTER 8/9 Bowley ... 4
Not run:—Dimples.
Tote Paid: Rs. 30 for win, Rs. 14, Rs. 14 and Rs. 32 for places.

MOUNT PLATE 5 Furlongs.
PRINCE FAISAL 7/11 Shanker ... 1
MY LUCK 8/1 H. Black ... 2
SAGLAWI MAHMUD 8/6 Harding. 3
SHALAN PASHA 8/1 West ... 4
Not run:—Silver Jubilee and Forsaken
Tote Paid: Rs. 104 for win, Rs. 24, Rs. 30 and Rs. 44 for places.

SURAT PLATE 1-1/4 Mile.
THE PILOT 8/0 H. Black ... 1
ANZAN BEG 8/7 Fitzerald ... 2
ARAB KING 9/4 Higgins ... 3
MOON SHINE 8/2 H. Mc Quade ... 4
All ran.
Tote Paid: Rs. 42 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 38 and Rs. 38 for places.

CEYLON CUP 1 Mile.
DESERT DAWN 7/4 Shanker ... 1
SAUCE ANGLAISE 8/2 Billett ... 2
SMOKY SEA 8/6 Elliot ... 3
MR. SWEEP 8/2 Clarke ... 4
All ran.
Tote Paid: Rs. 156 for win, Rs. 46, Rs. 30 and Rs. 60 for places.

WINDSOR PLATE 7 Furlongs.
COUGAR 9/4 J. O'Neil ... 1
MARINA 8/8 H. Mc Quade ... 2
GORGEOUS HUSSY 8/8 H. Black... 3
LOVELY JOAN 8/5 Elliot 4
All ran.
Tote Paid: Rs. 32 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 30 and Rs. 24 for places.

DILSHAD PLATE 7 Furlongs.
BAHAR NEEL 9/4 H. Mc Quade ... 1
SHUMS 8/5 Clarke ... 2
HAFIZ 8/3 Bowley ... 3
FULL MOON 8/1 Fitzerald 4
Not run:—Saad Taha.
Tote Paid: Rs. 28 for win, Rs. 18, Rs. 46 and Rs. 28, for places.

CALCUTTA RACES

CALCUTTA, Feb. 1.

The following are to-day's Calcutta race results (Calcutta Spring Meeting. Second Day.)

SECOND CONSOLATION PLATE.
Divn. 1.—Distance 1 mile.
KOA 9/4 Treffone ... 1
ON APPRO 9/0 Harris ... 2
FIRE LIGHT 9/1 Harris ... 3
CASTLE BARN 8/7 Scarlett ... 4
All ran.
Tote Paid: Rs. 79 for win, Rs. 26, Rs. 22 and Rs. 21 for places.

AUCKLAND PLATE Divn. I
7 Furlongs.
LOVELOCK 8/13 Treffone ... 1
JUSTICE 7/12 Higson ... 2
GREEK ERROR 8/5 Ayres ... 3
BELWILL 8/6 Sharp ... 4
All ran.
Tote Paid: Rs. 36/8 for win, Rs. 16, Rs. 42/8 and Rs. 31 for places

AUCKLAND PLATE Divn. II
7 Furlongs.
MOUNTAIN CRY 8/4 Stead ... 1
LAUGHTER 7/8 Ayres ... 2
SPOTLESS 8/13 Harris ... 3
SILVER PARADE 9/4 Peacock ... 4
Not run:—Navan Boy.
Tote Paid: Rs. 41/8 for win, Rs. 20, Rs. 22 and Rs. 45 for places.
After coming under the Starter's order, Boralma bolted and was withdrawn from the race.

SECOND CONSOLATION PLATE
Divn. II, 1 mile.
MOST CHARMING 8/1 Ermer ... 1
AUTOLAND 8/7 Harris ... 2
SILVER CAP II 8/12 Treffone ... 3
KILT 8/11 Lott ... 4
Not run:—Royal Link, Petee, Xanthe and Black Currant.
Tote Paid: Rs. 90 for win, Rs. 28, Rs. 17/8 and Rs. 33 for places.

ESPLANADE PLATE 1-1/4 Miles.
BARK TOLLY 7/13 Stead ... 1
THEOGUNDI 8/13 Scarlett ... 2
SALLY'S GIFT 7/9 Lott ... 3
MORNING ROSE 7/11 Sharp ... 4
Not run:—An Apple A Day.
Tote Paid: Rs. 129/8 for win, Rs. 42/8, Rs. 30 and Rs. 38/8 for places.

OCHTERLONY PLATE 1-1/2 Miles.
PETEE 8/3 Brown ... 1
SPANISH BILL 9/2 Treffone ... 2
PREACHER 7/12 Ermer ... 3
POETS WALK 8/13 Baker ... 4
Not run:—Winhoney and Royal Air Force.
Tote Paid: Rs. 99/8 for win, Rs. 32/8, Rs. 26 and Rs. 19 for places.

AUCKLAND PLATE Divn. III.
7 Furlongs.
GALUMPH II 7/8 Harris ... 1
PAT OGAN 7/8 Ermer ... 2
MELVIC 8/4, Ayres ... 3
VULGAR FRACTION 8/1 Treffone. ... 4
Not run:—Comanche, Indian Rose and Tilbury.
Tote Paid: Rs. 98 for win, Rs. 36/8, Rs. 57/8 and Rs. 47/8 for places.
Double tote—83 tickets—paid Rs. 254 each.
Theble tote—4 Tickets—paid Rs. 7,309/8 each.—A. P.

HINDUS ALL OUT FOR 180

AMRITSAR, Feb. 1.

Hindus were all out in their first innings for a total of 180.

When stumps were drawn for the day, the Rest had scored one run without any loss.—A.P.

NEW AERODROME FOR NAGPUR

Will Cost Rs. 9 Lacs And Be Ready For Use In 1942

(From A Correspondent).
NAGPUR: (By Mail).

Information regarding the proposed aerodrome near Nagpur, number of prisoners under the India Defence Rules, War Industries, Civic Guards and Kanhan works. was given on behalf of the Provincial Government, at the last Press Conference held on Tuesday.

An aerodrome in Sonegaon village, near Nagpur, which is estimated to cost Rs. 9 lakhs will begin to function from 1942 in the Trans-Continental Air Route scheme between Bombay and Calcutta. Sub-stations will be constructed at Akola and Raipur.

There were 171 prisoners under the Defence of India Rules in C. P. including 44 members of the Provincial Assembly.

The number of Civic Guards in the Province had risen to 2,700. They are now given A.R.P. and First Aid training.

The Secretary to Government, Commerce and Industries department explained how owing to war the textile mills in C. P. were given orders worth several lakhs, how other workshops had received orders for the manufacture of certain machinery parts and how the Forest Department will be benefitted to the tune of 10 lakhs on account of orders for poles, logs and swan planks. Attempts are also being made to put Orange trade on a commercial basis.

Eight persons have been taken from C. P. for training in England under the Bevin scheme.

It was also revealed that the Kanhan Water Supply scheme was making satisfactory progress.

CONGRESS NOMINEES FOR CENTRAL BY-ELECTION

LUCKNOW, Feb. 1.

The following Congress candidates have filed nomination papers for the election to the Central Assembly from the Benares Gorakhpur constituency:—

Mr. Gopal Narain Saksena, Mr. Chandra Bhal and Mr. B. N. Seth. —A P.

STUDENTS TO FIGHT CASTE SYSTEM

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

The student community of Lahore is taking a lead in fighting the existing caste system in India.

With this end in view local students met at the Lajpatrai Hall and formed an anti-caste league.

The programme of the newly-formed League will be organising meetings and carrying on propaganda to show the evils of the caste system.—United Press.

Central Assembly By-Election

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 31.

Four nomination papers in connection with the by-election to fill the vacancy caused in the Central Assembly by the death of Mr. Pyarelal Sharma, were filed to-day before the District Magistrate of Allahabad. Three of them, Mr. R. N. Basu, and Mr. Sardar Narmada Prasad Singh of Allahabad and Mr. Chandra Bhal Johri of Agra are Congress candidates.

The fourth candidate is Mr. Gopeshwar Babu of Bareilly.—A. P.

MADRAS M. L. A. TO SEE MAHATMA

GUNTUR, Jan. 31.

Mr. Konda Venkatappayya, M. L. A., has left for Wardha yesterday to see Mahatma Gandhi.—A. P.

Culture Chair In Memory Of Late Gaekwad

Ruler Makes Annual Endowment Of Rs. 15,000 To Benares 'Varsity

BARODA, Jan. 31.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad has offered to the Benares Hindu University a foundation in the following terms:—

"To perpetuate the revered memory of the Late Maharaja Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwad of Baroda, who all his life was deeply interested in fostering the study of Indian culture to which different races and religions of India have contributed, His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda is pleased to make an annual endowment of Rs. 15,000 to the Benares Hindu University for the purpose of establishing a chair to be called the Sayaji Rao Chair of Indian Culture and History and Fellowships to be attached to the chair.

"The donor believes, with his illustrious predecessor, that there is a distinct type of thought and life in India which has been endured through the centuries and which is India's greatest contribution to the world; in it, the Hindu and the Moslem, the Christian and the Parsi find common ground.

"It will be the main function of the professor and the fellows to promote the cultural unity of India by means of scholarly publications and lectures. Such publications will be included in the Sayaji Rao Gaekwad series to be inaugurated as part of this foundation.

"An annual report of the work done by the Foundation shall be furnished to the Government of Baroda."

The Benares Hindu University has accepted the foundation.—A P.

TRAINING CAMP FOR CONGRESS WORKERS

(From A Correspondent.)
NAGPUR. (By Mail)

Under the auspices of the Vidarbha Provincial Congress Committee, a camp for the training of constructive workers will be started soon. Mr. Babusahib Sahasrabudhe will be in charge of the camp. Congress workers whether satyagrahis or not, will have to attend the course of study that will cover the philosophy and practice of Congress programme. It is likely that the prospective satyagrahis will not be recommended by the Congress Committee unless they produce certificate of this training.

SUPPORT FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATE FROM BYCULLA

A public meeting of the residents of Byculla Ward was held at Panchkhate, Shivaji Hall, on Thursday to support the Congress Candidate, Mr. B. M. Khandray. Mr. V. V Kalsekar presided and Messrs. S. S. Mayekar, Keshavrao Kubal, Pandit Thakurprasad, Pandit Mishraji and Pandurangrao Rane spoke.

The speakers said that the Congress was an all important political body in the country and when such a premier body had nominated Mr. Khandray for the ensuing by-election in Ward No. 13, it was the buty of all to vote for him. It was remarked that Mr. Khandray was known for his various activities relating to the public work in that ward and they should have no hesitation in giving him their hearty support.

WINTER AHEAD--

PASS YOUR WINTER DAYS
HALE AND HEARTY

TO KEEP YOUR HEALTH INTACT OR TO GET BACK THE REGENERATED HEALTH AND IF YOU FEEL COLD, COUGH & WEAKNESS....
.....INSIST ON PURE

CHYABANPRAS

(GUARANTEED GENUINE)

Sadhana's CHYABAN PRAS,

being prepared in strict Sastric principles with all ingredients enjoined by the Ayurveda under the supervision of properly trained Adhyakha, will convince you of its amazing efficacy on your system. Pure as it is, it will work like magic.

TRY ONCE ONLY
AND
REMEMBER

that not a more wonderful specific than CHYABAN PRAS—the gift of the Aryan sages—has as yet been Discovered for COLD, COUGH, ASTHMA, PHTHISIS, RESPIRATORY TROUBLES and LOSS OF MANHOOD.

Rs. 3/- per seer (64 Tolas).

Controlling Physician:—

ADHYAKSHA—Joges Chandra Ghose, M.A., Ayurvedsastri, F.C.S., (London), M.C.S., (America), Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.

THE LEADING AYURVEDIC HALL

Sadhana Ausadhalaya DACCA Bengal.

Branches & Agencies — INDIA & ALL OVER THE WORLD.
Bombay Branch: 455, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY 2.

DIRECT SUPPORT TO PAKISTAN

Amery's Speech Supports Communal Organisation Of One Community, Says Moonje

The following is the press statement issued by Dr. B. S. Moonje regarding the recent statement of Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for India:—

The statement made by Mr. Amery, the Secretary of State for India, in an interview with Sir Alfred Watson is interesting in respect of its phraseology, though it leads to nothing more definite than his past statements.

The Congress has made a Himalayan blunder in its insistent opposition to the Federation Act of 1935 and the Government is now making a show of yielding to its demand by saying that it has met the widely expressed Indian demand for a constitution framed in accordance with Indian ideas and not dictated by the British Parliament in accordance with British views or British interests But it has at the same time given on the one hand a long rope to Moslems intransigence and to their insistence that Pakistan is the only solution of the Communal problem in India, and on the other, maintained that it can not devolve responsibility upon any system of Government that would be violently contested by important and formidable elements in the Indian National life. In plain words it means frankly that the Government is not prepared to transfer responsibility to any system of Government to which the Muslim League will not previously agree. It thus gives a powerful lever of Veto to the Communal organisation of one Community, the Moslems.

SUPPORTING PAKISTAN

Having thus brought about a stalemate in the Communal relations between the Hindus and the Moslems, the Government now says that it is from the Indian side that the only effective new approach can be made so far as the general Constitutional position is concerned. Is it not giving a practically direct support to the scheme of Pakistan which according to Mr. Jinnah is the only solution. Of course the word Pakistan is not used by Mr. Amery but the phraseology used is nothing but a paraphrase of Pakistan

It must be understood that, in the assessment of the values of announcements or statements of Government, the Indian political opinion has three fundamental tests in making its judgment. These are: Whether communalism is suppressed or encouraged, whether the proposals of constitutional progress are dependent upon the previous agreement of the Muslim League for their being carried out, whether the Communal agreement is to be brought about between the Moslems and Hindus by themselves or through the intervention of the Government.

Frankly speaking the ghost of Moslem communalism has been raised by the Government and it is the moral obligation of the Government to lay it down themselves. Under the present state of tension, it is an impossibility for the Moslems and Hindus to come together for an amicable settlement unless the Hindus be prepared to surrender to the Moslems unconditionally which is also another impossibility. The Government must do its duty.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(By A SUBURBAN MAN)

Thousands of Catholics from Bassein and all other parts of the Suburbs witnessed on Sunday morning the Blessing ceremony of a new shrine dedicated to St. Philomena in the church compound of St. Michael's, Manickpur. Rt. Revd. Fr. M. M. Balaguer, S.J., Vicar-General of Bombay, performed the Blessing ceremony, and declared the Shrine open for public veneration.

After the opening ceremony a procession wended its way through a decorated canopy, all round the Church, followed by High Mass and a Sermon by Mong Andrew Paul D'Souza.

Rev. Fr. Mudolf D'Cunha, the present Vicar of St. Michael's, then briefly summarised the history of the building of the Shrine.

He said: "Devotion to St. Philomena in India first started in a chapel at Mysore and the many wonders wrought by her soon increased her devotees. The devotees of St. Philomena were subjected to great hardships and had to incur a great deal of expenses to pay homage to her at Mysore and therefore, perhaps, in the year 1933 a Curate of this Parish, Revd. J. S. Miranda, got an idea to have St. Philomena's Shrine here and he immediately started negotiations and secured a Relic (garment piece) and through an appeal to the Parishioners secured for the Church two statues, one a gift of the late Mr. Edward Gracious and another from Mr. Matthew D'Mellow. Rev. Fr. Andrew Paul D'Souza, the then Vicar of St. Michael, not satisfied with having only a Relic, compared to the devotion, exercised his best influence and was successful in securing a bone of the Saint through the goodness of Cardinal Verdier of Paris, which he sent on the 11th August, 1938.

Said the speaker, "When I was deputed here two months ago, I found that the Parishioners had great faith in St. Philomena, and it struck me that to enhance the devotion I should build a shrine, which I have now done after readily getting the permission of the Archbishop

Continuing the speaker related how the young men of the Parish worked night and day building the shrine themselves.

The Rev. Vicar-General then spoke and his speech was translated in Marathi by Mong D'Souza.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

A public meeting of the Bandra Congress Committee was held yesterday evening at Sopari Talao, Bandra, to celebrate Independence Day. Mr. M. K. Deshpande, President of the Bandra Congress Committee was in the chair.

Speeches were made by Mr. S. G. Joshi, Mr. K. B. Karnik and Mr. Deshpande explaining the significance of Independence Day.

Mr. Deshpande then read the Congress Pledge of Independence after which the meeting terminated.

MYSORE CONGRESS TO INTENSIFY ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Working Committee's Appeal To Voters

The following are the extracts from the statement issued by the Working Committee of the Mysore Congress:—

The Working Committee of the Mysore Congress has been noticing the open and increasing hostility of the authorities in the State against the growing strength and influence of the Congress in the country.

The intolerant opposition of the Government to all attempts at political reformation led to a State-wide struggle in support of the Congress' demand for the establishment of Responsible Government under the aegis of the Ruler. Repression in a variety of ways by those in power has only resulted in endearing the Congress to the people.

When in accordance with Mahatma Gandhi's advice the Mysore Congress suspended Civil Disobedience indefinitely and attempted to create a friendly atmosphere in the country to enable the authorities and the Congress to co-operate in the establishment and growth of harmony in the public life of the State, the Government either misread the Congress or wilfully refused to see the situation as it was, continued to keep Congressmen in prison subjecting them to extreme hardships and began to vilify the Congress through an unscrupulous publicity campaign carried on under its patronage.

Apart from its irrelevant and reckless abuse of Congressmen, the campaign challenged the strength of the Congress in the country, belittling it as a caucus of a few disgruntled individuals. It was hardly becoming of those who were at the back of the campaign

The Congress nevertheless took up the challenge in a spirit of friendliness and attempted to prove how strong and popular it was. The Congress put up its candidates at the District Board's elections. Out of 134 candidates nearly 40 were returned unopposed.

The Working Committee after deeply deliberating over the entire situation have come to the conclusion in consultation with Mahatma Gandhi that the assembly election campaign should be intensified in respect of candidates whose applications have not been rejected, that due publicity should be given and propaganda carried on to expose the public wrongs and injustice to which the people are subjected, that a memorial should be submitted to His Highness the Maharaja and that a deputation should wait on His Highness praying for the redress of the grave injustice done to his subjects in the matter of the rejection of over a hundred notices of candidature to the elections to the Assembly and the Council and that the constructive programme of the Congress namely the spread of Khadi and spinning in particular, the removal of untouchability, the prevention of drink, the growth of communal harmony, spread of literacy and the encouragement of village and cottage industries should be carried on intensively and extensively in the State.

The Working Committee requests the people throughout the State to meet the injustice of the authorities by greater determination in support of the Congress and by developing greater courage to withstand all oppression in a truly non-violent spirit. The Working Committee finally appeals to all the voters in every constituency to record their votes entirely in favour of the Congress candidates wherever they stand in spite of intimidation and coercion by Government Officers and open canvassing by Government officials and thereby prove that the demand of the Congress for the establishment of Full Responsible Government is State-wide and irresistible.

DIVADKARS' SUCCESSFUL X'MAS TOUR

(From A Correspondent).

A beautiful Silver Casket was presented to Messrs. Divadkar Brothers, Tour Organizers, in appreciation of their excellent management of the X'mas Mysore Tour by the students and staff of the Hansraj Morarji Public School, Andheri. The function took place on board M. L. "Jaylaxmi" when the launch was specially chartered for the occasion.

FASCIST ANXIETY OVER EAST AFRICAN SITUATION

Plans For Relief Of Colony

LONDON, (By Cable.)

The Belgrade correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" cables.

Fascist circles in Italy are stated to be anxious over the fate of Italian soldiers and civilians in East Africa. The only means of communication at present are by radio or by an occasional plane from Libya. The Army is short of equipment, especially petrol, while owing to the hostility of the local population there is a danger of food shortage.

German experts are now said to be co-operating with the Italians in preparing plans for the relief of the colony, but it is recognised that this must be speedy if it is not to be too late.

Reports from Trieste state that the majority of the German air units in Italy are being concentrated in the islands of Sicily and Sardinia where accommodation has already been prepared. Another 130 planes recently flew over Carinthia towards Italy and it is supposed that a battalion of S. S. troops which was moved from Lendorf near Klagenfurt on the Italian border of Austria has been sent to Italy.

Exemptions Under Shop Act

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary says that the Government has exempted the following classes of persons from the operation of the Bombay Shops and Establishments Act for a period of six months from the 30th Jan.:—

I.—Clerks employed in connection with any of the following operations or doing any of the following kinds of work:—1. Wrapping. 2. Spinning weighing. 3. Winding, distributing and weighing. 4. Sizing, distributing and weighing. 5. Reeling, distributing and weighing yarn. 6. Booking cloth, whether damaged or not and apportioning work between night shift and day shift workers. 7. Counting grey cloth. 8. Sending cloth either to the Bleaching Department or to the Washerman. 9. Work in the Bleaching Department. 10 Receiving cloth in the Bleaching Department. 11 Distributing work between the folders, receiving folded cloth from the workers and booking damaged goods from the Bleaching Department. 12. Building and taking cloth. 13. Work in connection with baling press. 14. Work in connection with time-keeping. 15. Preparing pay sheets, checking pay sheets and making payments. 16. The work of a cashier. 17. Work done by the stores, clerk, coal clerk, clerk giving dyestuffs to the Department, cotton clerk and building clerk.

II.—Clerks employed in connection with any of the following kinds of work:—1. Work done by Mixing and Blow Room clerks. 2. Work done by Waste clerks and Waste plant clerks. 3. Work done by Card Room and Wrapping clerks. 4. Work done by Spinning clerks. 5. Work done by Reeling and Bundling clerks. 6. Work done by Winding clerks. 7. Work done by Wraping, Sizing and Beaming clerks. 8. Work done by Weaving clerks including weft clerks, piecework clerks and folding clerks. 9. Work done by cotton, wool and artificial silk, yarn and cloth godown clerks and assistants. 10. Work done by Store-keepers and Store Issue clerks. 11. Work done by Yarn and Cloth Baling clerks. 12. Work done by Time Keeping staff including Ticket Boys and Ticket clerks. 13. Work done by costing and statistical clerks. 14. Work done by Bleaching, Dyeing, Printing and Finishing Departmental clerks.

The Government of Bombay has directed that the powers under rule 83 of the Defence of India Rules, shall, in respect of mechanically propelled vehicles, be exercised by the Secretary of every Regional Transport Authority constituted under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, within the area for which such Authority is constituted.

This announcement is contained in a Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary.

Coventry's Factories Escaped, Says American Reporter

LONDON, (By Cable.)

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" cables

Ben Robertson, London correspondent of the paper "p.m.," who has just returned to New York, asserts that German bombers have done comparatively little damage to British industry.

Even at Coventry, he says, industries escaped when the centre of the City was nearly wiped out. "The Coventry story," he writes, "was censored, but not because of the amount of damage. It was censored because of the lack of damage. Coventry was in need of a breathing spell. The British knew that if they told the world that the factories were still running the Germans would probably come over again at once and have another try."

The truth about Coventry is one of the most astonishing stories of the war. The Germans, in spite of all their concentration, did not knock out a single one of Coventry's important factories.

"They have since damaged shopping districts in Burmingham, Manchester, Bristol, Cardiff and Southampton, but British factories were safe in more secure suburbs."

Village Folk In Social Drama

Entertainment For R. I. N. War Gifts Proves Great Success

The Fifth Variety Entertainment organised by the St. Jerome's Union, Gorai, on Gorai Parish Feast Day in aid of the Royal Indian Navy War Fund was a popular success.

For the first time in the history of this little village on the Water-front of Bombay's sea Coast, Mr. S. A. Ghatge, the Deputy Collector, Bombay Suburban District honoured this annual function by his presence amongst others present were Mr. B. Bose Mamlatdar, South Salsette, Mr. Mathew Rodriques, Mr. Patrick Conceicao, Mr. Clement Remedious. The Islanders mustered strong to contribute their mite to a popular cause namely the Royal Indian Navy War Fund. A cheque for the amount collected as gate-money and donation will be forwarded to the Archbishop of Bombay to be handed over to the Fund.

This contribution would have been greatly increased were it not for an unexpected change of venue at the last moment, due to the Parish Priest declining the use of the Parish compound which was selected as the most central and spacious grounds for the dramatic performance which has been often used for such occasions.

Mr. Ghatge on arrival was received by Mr. Andrew M. D'Mello on behalf of the St. Jerome's Union and the School Choir Children of Gorai Parish School. Miss Alice Dorothy Joseph garlanded him on behalf of the Union and Miss Rosie D'Mello on behalf of the School Choir Children.

Mr. Andrew M. D'Mello introducing Mr. Ghatge to the audience said that it was an unique honour bestowed on them to have in their midst on the occasion of the fifth annual Grand Variety Entertainment the Deputy Collector of the Bombay Suburban District.

The theme of the play was a social drama "Aklen Fass ani Abrucha Nass" depicting the vicissitudes besetting the lot of the average young girl eking out a livelihood as a Mill worker in Bombay. The characters were ably played and the high pitch of this drama was the moral it strove to bring home to the parents of the working girls that their duty was to protect them against the onslaught of modern lurements which opened a wide-gate to entrap innocent souls wending their way from villages to cities in search of employment.

In addition to the dramatic performance there were also several variety items on the programme. Mr. J. A. Quinny, Mr. Peter D'Mello and Mr. Michael Murzello deserved special mention as recipients of the prizes awarded by Mr. Ghatge for their best acting and songs.

Miss Alice Dorothy Joseph, at the request of the President sang two songs accompanied by music which were well rendered and she was loudly applaused.

Mr. Ghatge in winding up the day's programme paid a tribute to the talent and extraordinary skill he had witnessed on that occasion, were especially as the actors were folks of a remote rural area.

In conclusion, Mr. Ghatge made a strong appeal to the residents of Dharavi Island to support the War Efforts and contribute generously to strengthen the defence of their home-land. He noted with delight that Gorai had set an example worthy of being profitably followed by the neighbouring village.

AN ARCHBISHOP ON THE STATE

"The State is a divine ordinance; all its authority ultimately rests with God. If you disobey the State you disobey God", thus declared His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay speaking under the auspices of the Ismail College Union at Jogeshwari. It was the 3rd talk in the "Culture Series" organised by the College.

His Grace said that Christianity is essentially universal; it belongs both to East as well as West. In fact in its origin it is Oriental for it originated among the Jews who were the inhabitants of the East. But it belongs more to the West on account of geographical and historical reasons.

According to the Archbishop a Christian should necessarily be patriotic. His patriotism demands of him obedience to the State. But he should also not forget that the State exists for the individual, not the individual for the State. Consequently it is quite opposed to the Totalitarian conception of the State, which considers it as the be-all and end-all of human life.

Dr. M. B. Rehman, the Principal of the College, while thanking His Grace, referred to the essential unity of all cultures. "Such talks convince us," he said, "that if man were to act according to reason, and understand one another, there would never be fights and turmoils, and the world will be a happier place to live in."

The meeting was held in the College Hall on Thursday morning.

STATISTICAL COURSES

An introductory lecture on Biological Essay will be given by Prof. MacLean in the Royal Institute of Science on Tuesday, 4th inst. at 6 p.m.

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1941

New York: Feb. 1.

Previous closing	10.39
To-day's opening	10.41
Difference	+2
To-day's closing	10.35
Difference	—4

BROACH EXPECTATION

Broach April/May	Rs. 193/8
Broach July/August	Rs. 196/8

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1941

Liverpool: Feb. 1.

Previous closing	8.31
To-day's opening	Closed

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: Feb. 1.

New York cotton displayed better feeling prompted by encouraging Bombay cables, but higher levels brought out increased March liquidation and hedging under which prices fell back. Trading in March began at 10.41, i.e. 2 points higher than the last closing. Prices advanced on better trade and mill price-fixing, but subsequently the trend reversed on increased offerings with March closing at 10.35.

The following are to day's opening ranges in New York cotton:—

March (10.38/38) 10.41/41
May (10.41/40) 10.45/44
July (10.28/27) 10.33/33

The following are opening rates on Liverpool cotton market:—

American March (8.32) Closed
American May (8.34) Closed
Egyptian Giza March (11.00) Closed
Egyptian Giza May (11.00) Closed

LONDON COMMODITIES

London: Feb. 1.

Castorseeds Jan/Feb unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta January February (£18 9/16 quoted) Closed
Linseed La Plata February (£11 1/2 quoted) Closed
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan/Feb. (£17 1/4 quoted) Closed

JUTES

Dundee January (£45) Closed
Lightning (£40) Closed

RUBBER

Spot (12 9/16d paid and buyers) Closed
Forward January March (12 5/8d paid and value) Closed

LONDON METALS

Tin (£256 buyers, £256 1/2 sellers. Quiet) Closed.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) Closed
Lead (£25) Closed
Glasgow Iron No. 3 (131 sh.) Closed.

Strong Opposition To Disguised Processing Tax

New York, Jan. 30.

The season's cotton ginnings are indicated at around 12,250,000 bales. There is no evidence of any general withdrawals from loan. United States consumption is likely to exceed nine million bales. It is believed that Washington still favours the certificate plan to finance farmers parity prices without Federal subsidies but manufacturers strongly oppose this disguised processing tax. Little evidence of any drastic changes in the Farm Programme next season.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1940/41	1939/40
Receipts to date 30-1-41	2674000	5755000
Receipts yesterday 30-1-41	4000	10000
Export to date 30-1-41	659000	4138000
Stock at Ports 24-1-41	3462000	3185000
Stock at interior towns do.	3279000	3067000
Stock at Liverpool 24-1-41	.....	.....
Visible supply 24-1-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 24-1-41	7994000	10457000
Quantity out of sight 24-1-41	.....	.....

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay: Feb. 1.

	Rs. as. ps.
Wheat May	0 5 0
Linseed May	0 6 0
Groundnut May	2 4 0
Castorseed May	2 8 0
Cottonseed May	1 4 0
Silver 1st Settlement	0 10 0
Silver 2nd Settlement	1 2 0
Gold 1st Settlement	0 2 6
Gold 2nd Settlement	0 5 6

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: Feb. 1.

	Extra Spr.	fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U P		136	134	131	129	
M G Punjab		136	134	131	129	
M G Rajputana		142	140	137	135	
M G Oomra No. 3	162	159	156	153	...	
M G C. P. No. 1	181	178	175	172	...	
M G C. P. No. 2	169	166	163	160	..	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay: Feb. 1.

Approx. Quotations.	Ready.	Delivery Contrt. Feb.	March
Bengal Fine	129/32		
Berar	153/57		
C. P. 1	177/81		
C. P. 2	160/72		
Khandesh	135/40		
Muglai	143/45		
Broach		+8	+7
Punjab S G 289F	321/33		
Punjab R G 289F	291/301		
Punjab R G 4F	226/36		

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 71 0 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 82 0 0

Tone: Very steady.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York: Feb. 1.

Previous closing	4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London: Feb. 1.

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London: Feb. 1.

T. T. London on Paris not quoted.

LONDON SILVER CABLE

London: Feb. 1.

The following cable was received from London:—

Market closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER

London: Feb. 1.

Spot (23 1/4d) Closed
Forward (23 1/4d) Closed

LONDON GOLD

London: Feb. 1.

London Gold (£8/8/0) Closed

LONDON EXCHANGES

London: Feb. 1.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.02.50 to 4.03.50 which is officially fixed rate.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6) 1-6
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.35) 30.35
London on Shanghai (0-3 1/4 to 0-3 19/32) 0-3 7/32 to 0-3 9/16
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1 2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent

BULLION AND SEEDS

Bombay: Feb. 1.

There was no trading during the night session.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay: Feb. 1.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY OF INDIAN COTTON

In full-pressed bales.	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year
Khandesh	1,202	59,903	46,816
Central India	1,198	56,863	54,707
Barsi and Nagar	1,408	58,794	90,857
Hyderabad/Gaorani	1,382	20,268	37,876
Berar	3,553	199,308	207,891
Central Provinces	103	34,130	50,288
Total Oomras	8,846	429,266	488,435
Dholeras	258	26,238	28,006
N.-W. Provinces	195	757	21,315
Rajputana		2,584	22,574
Sind-Punjab	298	247,592	263,420
Broach	293	12,902	17,327
Coompta & Dharwar	701	27,991	14,530
Westerns-Northerns	67	28,939	15,674
Cocoanada		239	50
Tinneveliy & Cambodia		522	1,309
Total	10,658	777,030	872,640
Arrived by road to 30th Jan. 1941		122,250	118,248

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Castorseeds May—			
Opening	Rs.	31	2 0
Highst		31	7 0
Lowest		31	2 0
Closing		31	5 0
Groundnuts February—			
Opening		26	7 0
Highest		26	9 0
Lowest		26	6 0
Closing		26	7 6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening		18	8 0
Highest		18	8 6
Lowest		18	6 6
Closing		18	8 6
Groundnuts May—			
Opening		27	4 0
Highest		27	4 9
Lowest		27	1 9
Closing		27	3 6

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan. 31.

3 per cent	£83 3/8
3 1/2 per cent	£96 5/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	£101 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	£105 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£109 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	£103 3/8
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	£112 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	£104 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	£98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	£77 3/8
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/70	£113 5/8

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Feb 1

In sympathy with firmness in cotton, the Linseed market was steady with scattered buying. Quotations were as under:

Linseed May	Rs.	4	15 9
Wheat January		3	13 9

PEPPER & GINGER

Bombay, Feb. 1.

The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association, Ltd.:—

Pepper ready Alleppey per candy	Rs.	75	8 0
Pepper Maha Sud per candy		75	12 0
Pepper Chaitra Sud 15 per candy		77	12 0
Pepper Jeth Sud 15 per candy		80	0 0
Ginger bleached per cwt		15	0 0
Ginger Maha Sud 15 per cwt		13	12 0
Ginger Chaitra Sud 15 per cwt		13	12 0

YARN OFFTAKE VERY POOR

Upcountry Mills Reduce Prices

Bombay, Jan 29

There is no special change to report in the yarn market so far as Indian yarns are concerned and whilst further decline in prices seems to have been checked at the moment probably due to some recent improvement in cotton, offtake has continued to remain very poor. In the absence of satisfactory demand for yarns during the last several weeks from almost all important consuming centres in the country, dealers have been naturally feeling very anxious to liquidate their holdings even at a sacrifice if buyers are forthcoming. It is reported that several mills in the up-country centres have lowered their rates still further and have been able to make large and satisfactory sales to up-country buyers in their districts and naturally therefore demand for Bombay yarns has continued to remain negligible for the last several weeks. Reports from Southern Indian markets go to show that several mills in Southern India mostly Coimbatore group of mills have made sales of their yarns at considerably cheaper prices during the last few days and it is reported that now after having sold very large quantities, they have been quoting somewhat higher prices for distant deliveries. This has naturally imparted slightly better feeling in Southern Indian markets as well as in Eastern markets and therefore during the week under review a slightly better tendency has been in evidence at the close. Cotton market has remained steady with a slightly better tendency at the close. As regards Export markets, Rangoon has continued to remain very quiet and this is not surprising in view of the heavy purchases made for that market during the last few days As regards Hongkong, Bangkok, Penang and other Far Eastern markets there have been some enquiries during the week but the rates offered in many cases are unacceptable and no business of importance has therefore taken places in Bombay mills yarns although some of the up-country mills have been able to make sales for these markets owing to cheaper prices. The future tendency is yet uncertain.

ENGLISH YARNS

No business is possible in this class of yarns at present.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Prices have improved further during the week in almost all kinds of Japanese and Shanghai yarns particularly in grey, single and two-fold yarns as well as in Mercerised yarns to the extent of about 1/2 anna per lb. and the tendency at the close is distinctly firm. Fresh forward business with Japan and Shanghai is getting more and more difficult on account of much higher prices quoted by Japanese spinners and also due to recent political developments in the Far East. As regards Mercerised yarns speculative activities have increased yet further and fairly large turnover has taken place during the week Arrivals by the incoming steamers are now very small and scarcity is being felt in many popular styles. The future tendency is distinctly more hopeful.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

Prices in artificial silk yarns as well as in Staple fibre yarns have shown further improvement during the week with a steady tendency at the close. Arrivals have been now gradually decreasing and as forward prices have been quoted much higher by Japanese spinners, dealers and consumers have been now paying somewhat higher prices than before. Local mills have also been making regular and large purchases for their requirements for fear of scarcity of supplies in the next few weeks. The future course of the market continues to remain very hopeful.

INDIAN YARNS

A good deal of turnover has taken place on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., both in 20 1/2s as well as in 10 1/2s. There has been improvement to the extent of about Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per bale in 20 1/2s whereas in 10 1/2s prices have declined further. The future tendency remains uncertain.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 1.

Fine White Java sugar per cwt:
Shipment December Rs. 8-12-0 F B H
Shipment March Rs. 8-9-0 F B H
Indian sugars ready:
Ready (ordinary) Rs. 14-5-0 to 14-9-0
Ready (large grain) Rs. 14-10-0 to 15-10-0
Tone: Steady

COTTON PARITY

Broach A/M below Liverpool May 395 penny points at exchange 1/6
Broach J/A below Liverpool July 389 penny points at exchange 1/6
Broach A/M below New York May 304 cent points at exchange 331
Broach J/A below New York July 279 cent points at exchange 331

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 31

Broach A/M highest 191 1/2 lowest 186 1/2 closing 190 3/4
Broach J/A highest 194 1/2 lowest 189 3/4 closing 193 3/4
Oomra March highest 155 lowest 150 1/4 closing 154 3/4
Oomra May highest 157 lowest 151 1/2 closing 156 1/2
Oomra July highest 159 lowest 154 1/4 closing 158 3/4
Bengal March highest 129 1/4 lowest 126 1/4 closing 129 1/4
Bengal May highest 130 1/4 lowest 127 closing 130 1/4

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

Enquiry For Sugar And Chemical Shares

Madras: Feb. 1.

The local Stock Exchange remained steady and a fair amount of business resulted in Textile and Planting shares. Sugar, Chemical and Paper shares were enquired for at higher rates. Amongst Miscellaneous issues Indian Irons and Steel Corporations remained steady.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day were:—

Bank of Hindustan 29/12, 29, Indian Bank 26/12, 29, Coimbatore Spinning 35/8, Madura Mills 37/9, Cambodia 9/2, Buckinghams 239, 240, Travancore Rubbers 7/12 s l, 7/15, Cochin Malabars 6/11, 6/10/6, Chembra Peaks 3/7, Nonsuch Teas 19/8, Velliamattam 18/6, Rajagiri 5/2 s l, Balanoor ordinary 9/8 s l, Nilambur 10/8 s l, Tropicals 18/4, 18/6, Ayer Manis Preference 100, Kalpettas 18/12, Udayagiris 5/10, B B 6/2 c d, South Madras Ordinary 13, 13/1, 13/2, 13/4 s l, South Arcots 91/8, Mysore Sugar 47/12, Mysore Chemicals 15/7, 15/10 s l, Mettur Chemical Debentures 106, Mettur Chemical Preference 113, Mysore Lamps 9/2 s l, Mysore Tobacco 9/4 s l, Andhra Cement 63, 63/6, 54, Mysore Paper 13/14 s l, 14, Spencer 'A' Pref 9/8 s l, Spencer 'B' Pref 9 ex-d.

Weather Report

POONA: Feb. 1.

Scattered showers occurred along the North Madras Coast and in Madras Deccan. Calingapatam reported half an inch of rainfall and Cuddapah a quarter. Isolated light thundershowers were also reported in Assam North Bengal and extreme South of that Peninsula. Temperatures were appreciably below normal in and around the central parts of the country and slightly above it along and near the Northwest Frontier.

Forecast until the 2nd evening:—Scattered thundershowers will occur along the North Madras Coast and in South Deccan. A few light showers are likely along the Northwest Frontier in Assam and the extreme South of the Peninsula. Temperatures will rise slightly but will continue below normal in and around the central parts of the country.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1-2-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs. +.015 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 71.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 64.1 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.8 degrees (4.6 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 67.2 degrees (0.9 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 66 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 151 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18 miles per hour

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 0

EARTHQUAKE REPORT

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 3,910 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 8 hours 18 minutes I.S.T. on Friday, the 31st January, 1941

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 1-2-41.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 73.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.25 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.07 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

7 SEVENTH WEEK.

DANCER'S DIVINE LOVE and SACRIFICE FOR BRAHMACHARI OPENED THE PORTALS OF REDEMPTION FOR HIM!!!

NEW THEATRES' UNEQUALLED SCREEN-EPIC

"NARTAKI"

Director: DEVKI BOSE

Starring: LEELA DESAI, NAJAM, P. MULLIK

MINERVA

Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P. M.
Sat., Sun., at 1-45 P. M.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p. c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle".—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Ladies—Earn easily, more than 100|- per month guaranteed. See or apply. POP Products Co., Lamington Road, near Central Station Hajikasam Building, Bombay. (14161)

Wanted organisers to earn Rs. 100|- monthly by sale of Mitson debentures. No business guarantee after permanent appointment. Mitson Limited, 6, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta. (14181)

140. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Tuitions in Mathematics upto B.A. undertaken on low terms by experienced Professor. Best opportunity for plucked and weak students. Apply Box No. 14171, "Bombay Chronicle."

174. BOOKS

Earn Rs. Six daily. Buy Easy Cotton Calculation" at Rs. 4 Fulgaliwalla, Ahmad Bldg., Golpitha, Bombay. (14185)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Gentlemen suffering from sexua! debility, nocturnal emissions, or any other private disease are advised to write in detail for sure and permanent cure to Kaviraj Bawa Mohinder Singh, 6 Mirdard Road, New Delhi. (14100)

Two Great Artistes in their Greatest Roles

Sardar Akhtar and Sitara

IN

NATIONAL STUDIOS'

Puja

Directed by A. R. KARDAR

NATIONAL STUDIOS

IN SIXTH WEEK

PATHE

3-30, 6-30, 10 P. M.

AN OUTSTANDING TRIUMPH!

PRABHAT'S

Pride

Picture

प्रभात चित्र

"PADOSI"

(IN HINDI)

ALIAS

SHEJARI

(IN MARATHI)

Directed by SHANTARAM

2ND WEEK AT

CENTRAL

'PADOSI' (Hindi) TO-DAY: 4, 7 P. M.

Daily: 7, 9-45 p. m.

'SHEJARI' (Marathi) TO-DAY: 1-30, 9-45 P. M.

DAILY 4 P. M.

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Premier Astrologer: Annual reading Re. 1, 5 years Rs. 2|8. Send horoscope or writing time: Pioneer Astrological Bureau, Vizianagram City. (14133)

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—Complete Electric Plant for making Fibre Board Suitcases. Apply: Advt. Box No. 14170, "Bombay Chronicle."

303. MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted:—Oil Engine 100 to 125 B.H.P. Excellent condition. Give full particulars regarding Make etc., P. B. 30, Sukkur, (Sind). (14168)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents, Sure Monthly income 50|-500. No experience required. Particulars free. Aryan Brothers Textile Silks, Woollens, Manufacturers; Ludhiana (14169)

ART PICTURES.

Actual Art Photos of French Beauties in double poses, Rs. 5|8 per dozen and Rs. 7|8 per dozen (tri-colored). Samples against Re. 1|- Stamps. Royal Stores, Chotki Street, Hyderabad (Sind).

R14159

ART AT STANDSTILL

(Continued From Page 11)

the representation of her art in "proxies" and "fragments."

Mammon To Muses

The overwhelming representation of the vested interests on the Film Advisory Board clearly indicates that the Government have appreciated the documentary values of the Film to India, but not its artistic and cultural potentialities. What the Film—industrialists have produced so far, to promote art and culture, needs no comment. They are not likely to leave the beaten track unless their attention is diverted a vehicle of art and culture development of the Film in India as a vehicle of art and culture demands representation, on the Film-boards, of the eminent literateurs, historians, educationists and artists.

Save Art

The scheme of visual education introduced by the Government of Bombay is a welcome step towards educating the village-folks. But the Films, selected for the purpose, should promote their true education and enlightenment. They should not instil, in their minds, the sophistry, snobbery and artificiality of the so-called modern life which are reflected, in an accentuated degree, in its art-forms. They should, therefore, not distract them from the pursuit of their traditional art-forms which are the integral parts of their life and which enshrine the soul of Indian art.

While speaking at Calcutta on January 20 Dr. Arundale rightly remarked that the present education is neither Indian nor education and added that new education should be as ancient as India herself. Education in India cannot exclude its aesthetic aspect, because art is inherent in the conception of swadeshi education. Art in education should be the slogan of the educationists if they are appreciative of the vital needs of the country. Rebirth of India should be synonymous with rebirth of her art.

Withdraw Orders Against "National Herald"

(Continued from Page 13)

imprisonment of Lala Desabandhu Gupta.

SAINIK NEWSPAPERS & "NATIONAL HERALD"

Mr. S. A. Brelvi moved the following resolution:

"This Committee regrets that the United Provinces Government have taken no action with regard to the Sainik newspapers of Agra, as suggested in the resolutions of the Newspaper Editors' Conference in Delhi, in November last, and of the U.P. Provincial Advisory Committee. The Committee also notes with regret the demand of security of Rs. 6,000 from the "National Herald" of Lucknow, and requests the U.P. Government to withdraw the orders now in force against the Sainik newspapers and the "National Herald" and to return the press to the keeper."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, and carried unanimously.

The Committee adopted the minutes of the last meeting. The Committee then considered the report of the convener, Mr. J. N. Sahni on the working of the Central and Provincial Advisory Committees.

ADJOURNED TILL NEXT DAY

The Committee adjourned after four hours' discussion and will meet again to-morrow. Those present were: Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh, Mr. Arthur Moore, Mr. Mahadeo Desai, Mr. Devdas Gandhi, Mr. B. Shiva Rao, Mr. Rama Rao, Mr. P. D. Sharma, Mr. A. S. Iyangar, Mr. S. Natarajan, Mr. Francis Low, Mr. S. W. Bustin, Mr. S. Majumdar, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. R. Moharay, Mr. K. P. Narayanan, Mr. Parsnath Sinha, Mr. Siromani, Mr. K. Srinivasan, and Mr. J. N. Sahni.—A.P.

PATNA: Feb. 1.

The beginning of smallpox epidemic in the province is indicated from reports of 90 deaths from smallpox during the week ending Jan. 25. There were 509 seizures.

Recently Government have warned the population about the likelihood of a heavy incidence of smallpox this season and advised people to take vaccinations early.—A. P.

Prof. VISHWANATHRAO'S

PARSHURAM LION CIRCUS

(Estd. 1897)

Consisting of:

150 European & Indian Artists 150

125 Performing Animals 125

WE ARE BETTER THAN ALL THE BEST

LOCATION: WORLI MAIDAN: Bombay.
(Junc. Love Grove Rd. & Worli Road.)

We are obliged to select the Worli Maidan as there is no other Maidan of more than 1,00,000 sq. feet available in Bombay proper to accommodate our Gigantic Show.

Rates: 4|8|0, 3|6|0, 2|4|0, 1|2|0,
Spl. Glry: As. 8. Ord. Glry. As. 4.

FROM TO-DAY
TWO SHOWS DAILY:
5-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m.

On The Air

SUNDAY, FEB. 2

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Bheemplasi on Dilruba. 5-5 Mamota Datt. 5-15 Dhani Ram. 5-30 Dipti Bhattacharya. 5-40 Ramanand Sharma. 6-15 Indian Soldiers Abroad. 6-30 Jawab Men. 6-45 For Villagers only. 7-45 Dhani Ram. 8 N. R. Shahane. 8-20 It has happened or Hamir on Violin. 8-25 Ramanand Sharma. 8-40 Tara Devi. 8-50 New week's programmes. 9-45 Dhani Ram. 10 N. R. Shahane. 10-20 Adana on Violin. 10-25 Ramanand Sharma.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8 a.m. Ali Ahmed Khan. 8-5 News in Marathi. 8-15 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Classical music. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Sound-news. 9-15 Songs from the screen. 9-45 Vinodini Desai. 10-30 Sawai Gandharv. 11-5 Sheetal Ghosh. 11-17 R. Kant. 11-25 Ghalib's poetry. 11-30 Air Vocalist. 11-45 M S. Kanetkar. 12-5 p.m. Jhulan geet. 12-15 Sarangi recital. 12-25 Master Purushottam. 12-35 Air Quartet. 12-45 Picked from pictures. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Padmavati Shaligram. 1-30 News in English. 1-35 Lunch hour music. 5 To-morrow. 5-5 M. S. Kanetkar. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Vinodini Desai. 5-45 Song in Sham-Kalyan. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Dadras. 6-20 G. G. Kharadker. 6-30 Sheetal Ghosh. 6-45 Padmavati Shaligram. 7-15 Orchestral selections. 7-25 Talk of the town. 7-30 Vinodini Desai. 7-45 P. K. Muley. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 The week in sport. 8-45 Newsplay in Marathi. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Symphony Orchestra.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

8 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bombay 1. 8-5 Mixed Garland. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 P. K. Muley. 8-50 M. S. Kanetkar. 9 to 10 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Haridas and Anil Roy. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

5 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 P. K. Muley. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 M. S. Kanetkar. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bombay 1. 7-15 Interval.

89.15 metres (3,365 kc/s)

7-30 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Sawai Gandharv. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Sheetal Ghosh. 9-15 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 9-30 Sawai Gandharv. 10 Aram Ilaj. 10-30 Padmavati Shaligram.

Calcutta I—Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)

5 p.m. Listeners' requests. 5-45 News in Bengali. 5-50 Katha-o-Sur 6 News in English. 6-6 Church service. 7-20 Anima Chakraverty. 7-40 Anath Nath Bose. 7-55 Bina Chowdhury. 8-15 Instrumental duet. 8-25 Anath Nath Bose. 8-40 Announcements in Bengali. 8-45 News in Bengali. 9 Towards victory, 3. 9-15 Announcements in English. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C News relay. 10 Members of the Calcutta Radio Orchestra.

TO-DAY'S FEATURES

Classical worth: Indian music in the current week consists of a grouping of picked exponents of traditional classical music from the different schools. Among them are Sawai Gandharv, one of the best known pupils of the late and great Abdul Karim Khan. He will be on the air to-day (Sunday). The other classical celebrity to-day will be Padmavati Shaligram with her characteristic flourishes of the great Sangit Samarat Alladia Khan's School of Music.

The rest include Sardarbai Karadgekar of Kolhapur (Monday) Niwrutti Sarnaik and Indira Wadker (Tuesday), Suresh Babu and Susheela Tembe (Wednesday), Vinayakrao Patwardhan and Tarabai Terdal (Thursday) and Narayanrao Vyas (Friday).

'Light Brigade': The 'Light Brigade' is comprised of Sheetalal Ghosh, Vinodini Desai, Pramilabai, Ram Marathe, the film star, Paresh Banerjee, Vasumati Divetia and her Garba party, Dinanath of Surat and Eknath Hatisker, all of whom are scattered over the week.

"The Missing Link": So far the "missing link" in the highlights, is the European music for the week. To-night (Sunday) recordings of the London Symphony Orchestra, will reveal recitals of Cimarosa's Il Matrimonio Segrets Greig's Holburg Suite op 40 and Respigli's Fountain of Rome. Monday's dance music band, preceded by songs by Cesar Coelho and the first movement of Mozart's concerts No. 5 played by Mauro Alphonso.

Commentary: Mr. Talyarkhan has started a commentary on final of Inter-University Match between Bombay and Benares which began on Saturday. It is relayed from Brabourne Stadium hour before lunch time, and about an hour before drawing of stumps for the day.

BANK OF ENGLAND WEEKLY RETURNS

London: Jan. 30. This week.

Total bullion	£ 1,200,000
Public deposits	£ 32,400,000
(a) Other deposits	£160,900,000
Government securities	£149,900,000
(b) Other securities	£ 29,300,000
Notes and Coin	£ 32,000,000
Notes in circulation	£599,200,000

Ratio of reserve to liabilities 16.56 per cent.

(a) Other deposits include

Bankers	£107,900,000
(b) Other securities include discounts	£ 3,800,000
Total deposits	£193,300,000
Total securities	£179,200,000

Share Bazar Continues Upward March

ACTIVE BUYING TOWARDS CLOSE IN STEELS AND TEXTILES

Undertone Very Steady

Bombay, Feb 1

To-day being the last day for the January settlement, the local share bazar was irregular during the early part of the session. There was scattered selling which resulted in small declines from opening levels but towards the close there was enough buying to recover the lost ground and some scrips managed to look up. The price movement was narrow and speculative interest being limited the market is keeping up healthy tone.

The market is acting cautiously owing to the forthcoming Central Budget but a section believes that the taxation will not prove burdeasome to harm the industrial progress. There is a general desire for active and effective Government co-operation to improve the existing industries and establish new ones wherever possible. The principal factor which is likely to have considerable effect on the course of industrial shares is the extreme ease of money. There are large sums lying idle awaiting investment and we expect that after the Budget this factor will have full effect on the price structure.

Tata Steel Defds. shares opened to-day at Rs. 1915 and improved to Rs. 1917/8 but eased of to Rs. 1907. At this level there was renewed support and quotation was raised to Rs. 1922, ordinary shares opened at Rs. 371 and after declining to Rs. 370 hardened to Rs. 372. Bombay Dyeings moved between Rs. 1072 and Rs. 1075. Bombay Burmas also received attention and were quoted at Rs. 545. Towards the close there was some anxious buying which firmed up prices. Tata Steel Defds were quoted at Rs. 1930 and Bombay Dyeings at Rs. 1083.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb 1

Bombay Dyeing (1073/12) 1075 1072 1073 1082
Century (372) 371/8 371 375 379
Central India (297) 296 297 299/8
Kohinoor (385) 384 381 383 385
New Great (410) 410 411
Simplex (101/8) 101/8 102/4 102/8
Swadeshi (266/8) 267 266 268
Associated Cement (136/4) 136/4 136/8
Andhra (1702/8) 1702/8
Tram Ord (132) 132
Tata Hydro (178) 178
Tata Power (1567/8) 1570
T Steel Defd (1916/4) 1915 1917 1907 1920. 1930 1927 1930
T Steel Ord (371) 371 370 373
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (148/8) 148/8
Bellapur (205/8) 205/8 205/4
B Steam (306/4) 310
B Burma (536/4) 538 536 536 537

TEXTILE SHARES

Bombay, Feb. 1.

100	Ahm. Advance	268	2
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1082	8
100	CENTURY	379	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	299	8
100	COLABA	169	0
100	Coorla	100	0
250	David	30	0
250	Dawn	342	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Def.	0	8
100	FINLAY	175	0
100	GOKAK	207	8
1000	Hindustan	1905	0
100	Indore	52	0
100	Khatau	148	12
100	KOHINOOR	385	0
250	LAXMI	525	0
100	MORARJI	209	8
250	Model	75	0
50	MYSORE	112	0
200	NEW GREAT	411	0
100	Oosmanshahi	N 46	0
100	Phoenix	260	0
25	Sassoon Silk	85	6
1000	Sholapur	2665	0
50	SIMPLEX	102	8
100	SWADESHI	268	0
100	SWAN	161	0
500	Vishnu	1265	0
1000	Western	1650	0
	BANKS		
50-100	BARODA	105	12
25-50	CENTRAL	44	2
500	IMPERIAL	1565	0
125-500	Imp. Contrys.	385	0
50-100	India	142	12
100	RESERVE BANK	105	12
5	UNION	6	10
	CEMENTS		
100	ASSOCIATED	136	8
	INSURANCE		
100	Empire	612	8
15-100	JUPITER	13	4
20	Mercantile	64	0
15-75	NEW INDIA	41	6
200	Oriental	2905	0
10-50	Vulcan	8	2
	ELECTRIC		
100	AHMD. OLD	173	12
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1702	8
10	AJMER	11	14
50	BOMBAY TRAM	132	0
100	Bombay Suburban	185	0
10	Broach	13	10
100	Karachi	213	8
100	Poona	216	0
100	Surat	173	12
100	TATA HYDRO	178	0
1000	TATA POWER	1570	0
	RAILWAYS		
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	988	12
100	C. Province	102	0
100	Dhond Baramati	102	0
100	Gujarat X. D.	104	0
100	Mandra Bhon	103	0
100	Pachora Jamner	63	0
100	Sara Sirajgunj	104	0
500	Tapti Valley	686	4
	MININGS		
9	Burma Corporation	5	4
8sh.	Indian Copper	2	3
10	Indian Iron and Steel	31	9
10	SHIVRAJPUR	36	0
30	TATA STEEL DEF.	1930	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	373	0
10	Steel Corporation	19	3
	MISCELLANEUUS		
100	ALCOCK	557	8
10	Air Service	N 3	4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	204	0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	N 590	0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	310	0
125	B. BURMA	537	8
50	B. Burma Cont.	185	0
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3 6	9
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	87	8
100	IND. BLEACHING	118	0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	46	8
100	Ind. Radio Def.	472	8
100	Indian Radio Ord.	482	8
100	Port Canning	87	0
30	PREMIER CON.	95	0
15	SCINDIA	21	8
25	Tata Oil	41	12
	PREFERENCE		
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1535	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	300	0
7	p.m. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	79	4
5	p.c. Cent. India (T.F.)	625	0
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 1st	116	8
6 1/4	p.c. Prem Const. 2nd	110	0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	155	0
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Power	1580	0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	212	8
7 1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	148	0
7	p.c. Vishnu	741	4
	DEBENTURES		
3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101	4
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	8
4	p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	8
5	p.c. Sholapur	76	6
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	101	4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 1.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97-2
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 95-7
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 101-4
3 per cent 1951/54 Bonds 99-8
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan 94-5
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 102-9
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 108-5
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-10
3 per cent War Bonds 100-14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113-8

TAX FREE LOANS.

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 112-7
4 per cent 1953/65 Mysore 114-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 125

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1974 108
4 per cent M Deb 1974 107-8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1956 127

Tone: Steady to firm.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb 1

The steadiness which was visible in the market yesterday continued to-day with prices showing a fair improvement. Opening around their previous closing level, Tata Deferreds steadily advanced to 1875 but later reacted to 1865 owing to some scattered selling. Towards the close again they improved to 1880. Tata Ordinaries opened unchanged at 368-8 and recorded business upto 370. Indian Irons displayed no interest quoting around 31-6. Among textiles Bombay Dyeings continued steady at 1035 improving to 1050 at the close.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange, to-day:

Tata Deferreds (1867-8) 1865 75 65 80
Tata Ordinaries (368-8) 368-8 70 68 70 69-8
Tata Ordinary 369/8; Tata Deferred 1880; Indian Iron 31/6; Bombay Dyeing 1050; Century 365; Central India 290; Kohinoor 380; Associated Cement 134; Bombay Burma 530; Scindia Steam 21/5; Tata Hydro 175; Reserve Bank 105/12; Imperial Bank F P 1567/8. Central Bank 44/2; Bank of India 142/12; 3 1/2 per cent Paper 95/8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Heavy Buying And Scarcity 5-30 p.m. and 9-30 p.m. Of Contracts

Bombay, Feb 1

Following a further rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 190/8 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 192/8 on general buying and professional support. At the rise there was a lull in buying and prices reacted to Rs. 190/12 on selling a leading operator. The market is looking for a reaction after the recent straight rise but the reaction will not be carried too much as the recent improvement was overdue and is mostly of a corrective nature. In spite of the rise of about Rs. 17 per candy, local prices are considerably below New York and any decline is likely to induce better support.

Prices gradually sagged to Rs. 190 under realising but there appeared heavy buying resulting in acute shortage of offerings. Buyers were forced to bid up prices to fill orders and Broach A/M delivery steadily rose to Rs. 194/12. The undertone was impressive. Only last week there was no buyer and Broach declined to Rs. 175/8 while today there were few sellers after a rise of about Rs. 20.

During the last few days there was no fresh development but it indicates that mass mentality which disregards fundamentals, is mainly responsible for undue movement in cotton prices. The market finally closed at 3 p.m. as under:

F G M G BROACH:—			
April/May	Rs.	194	4 0
July/August		197	0 0
FINE M G OOMRA:—			
March		158	4 0
May		160	0 0
July		162	0 0
F G M G BENGAL:—			
March		131	4 0
May		132	4 0

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb 1

Yesterday London gold was unchanged at £8-8-0. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2 at London and 4.03 1/2 at New York.

London Spot silver was unchanged at 23 1/4d. and forward quotation was also unchanged at 23 1/4d. There was negligible business and the market was very quiet. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 34 3/4 cents per ounce and Shanghai T T on London was quoted 3 5/16. London Bombay Spot and forward parity was Rs. 62-1-3. The local market was quiet with professional selling in silver. Quotations were as under:—

GOLD				
Ready	Rs.	42	1	9
Maha		42	2	0
Sovereigns		28	7	0
SILVER				
Ready		63	2	0
Maha		63	1	0

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 1.

LONDON:—
B. C. RATES:—
T T D D 1/5 15/16 to 31st July
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 31/32 to 31st July.
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 31st July
Bank's buying D D 1/6 3/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32 One month
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/4 two months
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 332 3/4
Bank's buying T T 329 3/4
Bank's buying D D 328
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 81 1/4 nominal
Bank's buying T T 77 nominal
Bank's buying 60 days 76 1/4 nominal
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 55 3/4
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 86 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 21 1/4
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 157 3/4
CROSS RATES:—
Hongkong London 1/3 1/32 1st inst.
Shanghai London 0/3 19/32 1st inst.
New York London 4.03 1/2 31st ulto.
London Java 7.58/62 31st ulto.
London New York 4.02 1/2—3 1/2 31st ulto.
London Switzerland 17.30/40 31st ulto.
London Stockholm 16.85/95 31st ulto.
London Japan 1/2 1/2 31st ulto.
London Canada 4.43/47 31st ulto.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet near. Steady forward.
Gold £8-8-0 31st ulto.
Silver London Ready 23 1/4 31st ulto.
Silver London Forward 23 1/4 31st ulto.
Silver New York Ready 34 3/4 30th ulto.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent 31st ulto.
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent 31st ulto.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money Call:—Unlendable.
2 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Very easy.

U. K. SUSPENDS COFFEE IMPORT LICENCES

NEW DELHI, Feb. 1.

It is learned that the United Kingdom Government has decided to suspend import licences for coffee and football outers. The decision is attributed to shortage of shipping space.—A. P.

Sports Jottings

From Here — And There

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY OLYMPIC GAMES AND A SUCCESSFUL MEET

By J. C. MAITRA

The Seventh Annual Bombay Presidency Olympic Games were held at the Brabourne Stadium during the last two week-ends. The meet was a successful one—in that two All-India and nine provincial records were smashed and new ones were set up. The Bombay Presidency Olympic Association and the athletes concerned may take justifiable pride in these achievements. They showed that Bombay's standard was going up higher every year.

JAMESON'S ACHIEVEMENTS

J. Jameson of the City Police was the most outstanding athlete of the meeting. He displayed a wonderful return to form by topping as many as seven events. In one event, the High Jump, he bettered one of his own previous records by an inch—from 5 feet, 9 inches to 5'-10". Among the women, Miss M. Gilbert of Ganeshkhind Athletic Club shone brilliantly in three events, namely 80 metres hurdles, throwing the discus and putting the shot. In all the three, she overhauled the previous provincial records and in the discus-throw she established a new mark for all-India of 81 feet, 2 1|2 inches, that is two feet better than the existing one.

MISS GILBERT'S RECORD

Miss Gilbert ran home second in two more events—50 and 100 metres Runs, giving away the first position to Miss Ray Salway of the B.P.O.A. Miss F. Walke of the Oriental Athletes was responsible for lowering the record in throwing the Javelin while L. Pereira of the B.B. & C.I. Railway did so in 3,000 metres Run. Both the Bombay records for 400 metres Relay—for men and women—were thrown by the board. The teams of the Bombay City Police and the B.P.O.A. overhauled the respective timings on record.

PROGRESS IN CYCLING.

Keen interest was evinced in the Cycling events. A. R. Havewalla of the National Cyclists won of the three races held. It was however left to J. F. Amin of the Malcolm Cycling Club to eclipse the previous Indian record of Janki Dass in 10,000 metres race by nearly 2 minutes, his timing being 16 minutes, 39 seconds. And more noteworthy is the fact that all the competing cyclists reached the Winning Post within the previous limit. There is no doubt that the Cycling Standard of Bombay has gone up tremendously since the last all-India meet. I am sure our cyclists can show up much better still if they mean to.

EXCELLENT EFFORTS

The Club Championship for men was annexed by the City Police, while the women's laurels were claimed by the B.P.O.A. itself. The Kanara Athletic Club carried away the trophy for the Single events which are run on Sunday mornings prior to the Games. Full credit must be given to all those who made successful bids in the various events and particularly to those who exhibited meritorious records. The clubs which produced the shining talents are also to be congratulated on their excellent efforts.

A LONG REST!

All the same I must say the performances might have been still better were the B.P.O.A. a little more active during the last few months. After the last All-India meet in Bombay they seemed to have taken a long rest. The Zonal Games which were started so successfully in 1938 were left untouched last year. As a matter of fact, few people were sure about the holding of the Provincial Games this year, until rather late in the day. If the regular programme were carried on I have no doubt the athletes would have trained themselves in good time and shown better results.

SOUND ADVICE

The All-India Games will be held at Patiala in February next year. The Bombay team will be selected on the result of performances put up during the next season. The B.P.O.A. advises the athletes to prepare for these from now on by "competing now—saving from now on—and training for it from to-day." Everybody will admit that it is a sound advice. If our athletes hope to put up a creditable show at Patiala they must "prepare from now on." At the same time it is absolutely necessary that the B.P.O.A. should not only carry on their usual activities but evince special interest in the improvement of our athletes in the coming months.

NOTE OF WARNING

It must be remembered that Bombay does not lead India in the matter of athletics. She has a lot of leeway to make before she can stand ahead of the Punjab or Bengal. We are, however, progressing steadily. Not only that pace has to be maintained but it should be augmented, so that the rate of progress may be quicker still. The last All-India Games increased the enthusiasm of our athletes tremendously. Unfortunately it was not fully utilised last year. If it is allowed to cool down further there will be a dreadful set-back. I am therefore sounding a note of warning in time.

INDIA'S BACKWARDNESS

It should be also remembered by all that India is very backward in the athletic world of today. Even a small island like Ceylon gave a good run to our athletes for their money in November last. Some critics have blamed the I.O.A. for their lethargy and inactivity which are said to be responsible for India's slow progress. Whether the criticisms are rightly placed or not the fact remains that our country with its immense resources are sill near the bottom of the athletic ladder of the world. It is therefore the duty of those who are in charge of athletics in this country to make every effort to improve the standard.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION

It is very unfortunate that our schools and colleges do not take a broader view of their sporting activities. They seem to think that if they can hold an athletic meeting for their boys and girls once a year, their duty is over. They do not realise that by helping their students to compete in Open Meets they not only assist them to improve further but put their nation on the march to progress. It would be interesting to know how many schools and colleges in our province hold an athletic meeting regularly every year and how many of them give regular coaching and training to their students by experts.

HINT TO TEACHERS

How many of them participate in Inter-Schools and Inter-College Sports? As far as I am aware, most of the schools—and even big ones at that—do not take part in them because their students are not good enough. Our educational authorities seem to forget that these boys and girls will always remain so, unless they are helped and encouraged to go ahead. I hope the teachers who are now being trained at the Training Institute at Kandivli will be able to change this narrow angle of vision.

MAXIMUM ABILITIES

While I agree with Sardar Prithvi Singh that all our boys and girls in schools and colleges should be compelled to reach a minimum standard of health and physical activities I do not see any reason why those who have the stuff to beat many others in open competitions should not be encouraged to do so. It is not a question of survival of the fittest but a problem for one to rise to his or her full height or gather maximum abilities. Nobody should be prevented to attain it owing to lack of encouragement or help.

HELP THE STUDENTS

I notice that many of our schools are not yet affiliated with the B.P.O.A: It shows a general lack of interest in sports by those who are in their charge. It does them no credit. Mere passing of so many students in the matriculation examination is not criterion of their useful existence. They must produce robust citizens and healthy mothers. I have to concede with regret that our Government and Municipalities render them little help in this direction. The most vital factor in our lives is open spaces and play-grounds. They are few and far beween which restricts the athletic activities to a great extent. Still our educationists must make the best of the situation and help the students in every possible way to attain the height which is in their power.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the G. I. P. Railway Institute building at Dadar was performed on Sunday last. Mr. G. E. Cuffe, General Manager, G.I.P. Ry. presided on the occasion.

"OF course, I'm a musician. Why I played on the linoleum when I was 2."

"That's nothing, I had drums in my ears the day I was born."

EXTRA ENTRY COUPONS

The following are Eight Extra Entry Coupons of Our Fugitives Competition You may fill in as many coupons you wish to, provided each coupon is accompanied with a fee of ANNAS EIGHT as Entry Fee:—

Fugitives Competition. 2/2/41.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	13
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Fugitives Competition. 2/2/41.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	13
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Fugitives Competition. 2/2/41.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	13
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Fugitives Competition. 2/2/41.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	13
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Fugitives Competition. 2/2/41.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	13
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Fugitives Competition. 2/2/41.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	13
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Fugitives Competition. 2/2/41.	
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	8
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	13
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	

I have read the rules and conditions of this Competition and I agree to abide by them.

Name .....

Address .....

.....

Please write name and address in Block Letters on each entry coupon.

"THE CHILD IS FATHER OF THE MAN"

(Continued from Page 9)

soft inland murmur;" then he tells of the cliffs and woodlands that he loved when he first saw them. But these scenes of natural beauty were not gone when they were out of sight: he had them within himself.

"But oft, in lonely rooms, and 'mid the din
Of towns and cities, I have owed to them,
In hours of weariness, sensations sweet..."

But that is not all that this beauty has meant to him; it has given deeped understanding.

"In which the heavy and the weary weight
Of all this unintelligible world,
Is lightened."

Wordsworth tells us how he felt the first time he came to this secluded spot, Tintern Abbey.

"...Like a roe I bounded o'er the mountains."
"For Nature then...to me was all in all."

But he goes on to say that now he is no longer like that, he has a new recompense from Nature. He hears, "the sad, still music in humanity", he receives thoughts 'to chasten and subdue."

Among the great odes in the English language is Wordsworth's ode giving the experiences of childhood which indicate immortality in mankind. The title is rather high-sounding: "Ode, Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood." The content is much simpler than the title.

The following stanza is unparalleled in beauty.

"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting:
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath had elsewhere its setting,
And cometh from a far:
Not in entire forgetfulness
And not is utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
From God, who is our home"

That stanza is the key to the ode, although it comes in the middle instead of at the beginning. Wordsworth begins by saying that he has lost something from the earth. He has changed

"The things which I have seen I now can see no more."
"But yet I know, where'er I go,
That there hath past away a glory from the earth."

The poet wonders what has happened and decides that as children we are closer to God than as adults, that as children we have keener feelings, more alert sensibilities, and more God-like reactions. He relates how the child grows farther away from the divine impulses of his recent abiding in heaven, until he finally loses all of it.

"Why with such earnest plains dost thou provoke
The years to bring the inevitable yoke,...
And custom lie upon thee with a weight,
Heavy as frost, and deep almost as life!"

Wordsworth makes you think of your own life, how you rebelled against custom when you were young, then how you later found security and comfort in custom, struggling to meet the sanction of your fellowmen by being conventional. He points out the compensations that comes from living close to one's fellowman.

"In soothing thoughts that spring
Out of human suffering:
In the faith that looks through death,
In years that bring the philosophic mind."

The poet thinks through to the conclusion of this experience of abiding happily with one's fellowman, and he ends his Ode:

"Thanks to the human heart by which we live,
Thanks to its tenderness, its joys and fears,
To me the meanest flower that blows can give
Thoughts that do too often lie too deep for tears."

HE'S AS YOUNG AS THE YOUNGEST

because Father's got 'that Kruschen feeling'

That's Father Kruschen—secretly envied by many a man 20 years younger! The children adore him. He's the best playmate they have. No game is too fast or too furious for Father Kruschen. How does he do it? If you ask Father, he will gladly tell you. "If you want to keep young," he will say, "do as I do—take Kruschen every morning!"

MINERAL SALTS THAT KEEP YOU YOUNG. Kruschen keeps you young, because every dose you take contains those vital mineral salts which Nature decrees as essential to good health. The 'little daily dose' of Kruschen Salts gives your system a chance to maintain itself in good working order. When your system is doing its work properly, your bloodstream is cleansed of all impurities, and clean, healthy blood goes coursing through your veins, filling you with a feeling of youthfulness and energy —"that Kruschen feeling"! You say good-bye to headaches, constipation, rheumatism and other ailments which rob you of health and vigour.

READ THIS TRIBUTE TO KRUSCHEN FROM A MAN IN POONA WHO HAS REGAINED HIS YOUTH AND LOST HIS RHEUMATISM:

Rheumatism Conquered—Youth Renewed. "*Every cold weather I used to have pains in my shoulders and could hardly use my arms. Five years ago, I tried Kruschen Salts, and after a week I felt great relief. At the end of a month, the pains disappeared completely. Moreover, I experienced a feeling of renewed youth and health within me.* And this renewal was lasting, *instead of being merely temporary, as one might have been tempted to think.*"—C.A., *Poona.*

YOU TOO CAN HAVE THAT Kruschen FEELING

Tasteless in Tea

LAND OF THE WHITE ELEPHANTS

(Continued from Page 3)

(Special Service Section) organisations and construct airfields in Thailand.

Another historical parallel exists. When Germany persecuted the Jews Poland followed suit. When the Japanese began spreading death and destruction in China, Thailand started persecuting the Chinese.

Prosecution Of Chinese

If a Chinese is to open a store in Siam, he will have to pay twice as much for licence fee. Houses owned by Chinese are liable to governmental expropriation. The number of Chinese rice mill workers are not to exceed one-fourth of the total. Chinese may not be sailors. Chinese entering Siam have to pay a head tax of 1,000 baht.

Under the nationalization decree, large Chinese enterprises have been taken over. Like Jews in Germany, Chinese in Siam cannot privately transfer or sell their property. Chinese schools have been closed down. If Chinese children are sent back to China for schooling, their parents have to pay a heavy deposit with the Government. Chinese papers were the first to be subjected to severe censorship, and later seven out of the eight papers were closed down by the Siamese authorities. The publisher of the eighth was assassinated and the 2,500,000 Chinese in Thailand are now without a paper of their own.

Four Chinese-language papers are now published in Siam for the Chinese by the Japanese. During a gold-offering campaign launched by Chinese in Siam to celebrate the second anniversary of the Chinese war of resistance, July 7, 1939, over 1,000 were detained, jailed or deported. Japan is now directing Siam's political, economic and diplomatic activities, just as Germany and Italy are pulling the strings behind Fascist Spain.

Japan's Domination

Japan's designs on Siam gained momentum in 1935 when she invited a Thai military mission to Tokyo and returned the "courtesy" by dispatching a fleet to Siamese waters on a goodwill tour. In 1936, a Japanese economic inquiry party visited Siam, who reciprocated by sending a "women's goodwill mission" to Nippon.

As Siam is a Buddhist country (in 1930 there were 16,571 temples with 127,057 priests), Japan sent a large number of "missionaries" to Siam under the auspices of the Pacific Buddhist Society. Japanese fifth columnists operate photo studios, pharmacies and hospitals.

Siam is rich in agricultural produce. The chief crop export is rice. Other important products are para-rubber, cocoanuts, tobacco, pepper and cotton. Mineral resources are extensive and include coal, tin, iron, manganese, tungsten, antimony and quicksilver. The revenue from the export of tin has been well over U. S. dol. 1,125.000 annually.

Before 1935, Siam's foreign trade was largely in British hands. Later Japanese dumping began and the export of Siamese raw materials to Nippon correspondingly increased. Japan replaced Britain in 1937 after the Japanese-Siamese treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded.

Through Japan's encouragement, Siam embarked on a rearmament programme in 1935. In the ensu-

(Continued on Page 35)

Children's Own Corner

Conducted by:

BALKAN-JI-BARI — THE ALL-INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

A man who was extremely successful in dealing with donkeys was once asked how he managed the stubborn creatures.

"Well," he explained, "when they stop and won't go on, I just pick up a handful of soil and put it in their mouths. Of course they spit it out, but as a rule they start on."

"Why do you think it has that effect?" he was asked.

"Well, I don't know," the donkey driver replied, "but I expect it changes the current of their thoughts."

That's it! Whenever your mind is bent on certain mischief—or, as a matter of that, whenever you feel lazy or something like it, be sure that the current of your thoughts needs a change.....

And then you must bring about that change somehow, anyhow.

If you can't fix up your mind on studying, just run—

If you feel an itch to worry another fellow friend, just begin to count 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.....to 100—

Your current of thought will be changed, and you will be able to study and do as fine things as you ought to do.

Be Sure

IF you think you are beaten, you are;
If you think you dare not, you don't;
If you'd like to win, but you think you can't,
It's almost a cinch you won't.
If you think you'll lose, you're lost,
For out in the world you find
Success begins with a fellow's will.
It's all in the state of mind.

* * * *

A Thesis On Banana

IF a certain American magazine is to be believed, the following thesis on the banana was written by a Japanese students:

"The banana are great fruit They are constructed in the same architectural style as sausage, different being skin of sausage are habitually consumed, while it is not advisable to eat wrappings of banana.

"The banana are held aloft while consuming, sausage left in reclining position. Sausage depend for creation on human being or stuffc ing machine, while banana are pristine product of Mother Nature.

"In case of sausage, both conclusions are attached to other sausage; banana, on other hands, are attached one end to stem and opposite termination entirely loose.

'Finally, banana are strictly vegetable kingdom, while affiliation of sausage often undecided."

* * * *

A Great Mind Failed

ISSAC NEWTON, the great scientist, once ordered a fire in his grate, in front of which he was sitting. The heat became intense and Newton rang the bell violently. When the seryant came Newton, almost roasted, ordered him to remove the grate.

Would it not be better for you to move the chair," suggested the servant.

"Upon my word," replied Newton, "I never thought of that."

* * * *

A Problem

A SHOPKEEPER gave a boy a sack of oranges and a number of small baskets and told the boy to arrange an equal number of oranges in the baskets.

When the boy commenced to arrange the oranges in couples, he found there was one over, so he dropped them again and proceeded to arrange them in threes.

After arranging three in each basket he was left with one at the end, so he tried arranging them in fours, fives and sixes with the same result

Then he tried arranging them in sevens, and found that there were none over.

How many oranges were there in the sack?

Answer: There were 301 oranges, this number being exactly divisible by seven

* * * *

They Didn't Show

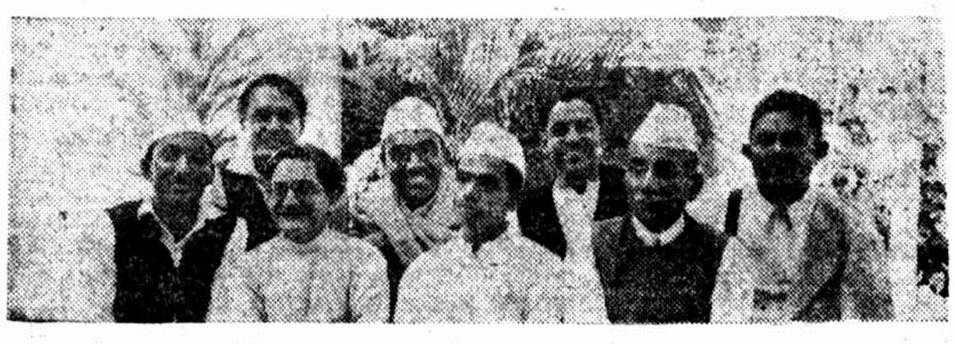
"COME along, Willie, it's bedtime!" said mother.

"But I can stay up later tonight, Mummy, because I've been wearing my sailor suit with long trousers!" replied the little lad.

"What difference does that make?" asked motner.

"I have no knees to wash!" said Willie.

"DRAWING WATER"—Photo by B. F. Ferreira.



Shri Indra V. Vasawada (second from left) visited the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari on Sunday, January 19. He performed the Certificates Distribution Ceremony and presided over the Farewell Function of Sjt. Ba'abhai Shah (centre). In the photograph are also seen Sjt. Durlabhji Khetani (second from right at the back) and Sjt. Jayant Pandya (first from left), President and Secretary respectively of the Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari.

Chanda Ramji High School Girls on an excursion at the Kannery Caves, Borivli.

The Cawnpore Children's Association according welcome to Gama, the world-renowned wrestler.

JOIN TO-DAY

The Great Brotherhood of BALKAN-JI-BARI

The All-India Children's Association

Send for the full particulars, mentioning your age, immediately from:—

DADA—"GULISTAN",
Khar—Bombay.

CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION.

Children under 12 years can join as members, boys and girls between 12 and 16 years, can become Companions, and elders wishing to be helpful, can also be enrolled either as Associates or as Patrons.

No distinction of caste, colour creed or sex is observed for enrolment in Balkan-ji-Bari, the All-India Children's Association, and one has to pay a very nominal fee, which is to be given only once for ever.

If you like to have full particulars of the Association and the enrolment form, please send for them stating your age and full address and enclosing nine pies stamps only to cover the postage.

If you think we could be of any service to you, please let us know and we shall do our best to be helpful. We shall be glad also to receive matter from you for publication in this "Corner."

Kindly address all communications directly to:—

DADA—"Gulistan,"
Khar—BOMBAY

All Good Wishes from
your loving,
Dada

A Page For Women

Men Know Not What They Do

(By REGINE)

Dear Regine:

Will you please explain why men find so much humour in slapstick ....and women, so little? When I go to the movies with my boy friend, he laughs uproariously at Laurel and Hardy. All of these amuse me only slightly....and most of the time, not at all. Yet there are a good many things in the world that DO make me laugh.

My friend says I am without a sense of humour because I can't see anything funny about one man tripping another one up and then kicking the fallen one, where he generally sits (when he hasn't fallen). We have had a few quarrels on this subject....and I still maintain that slapstick isn't humour. What do you think?

I want to know why men strew themselves in the aisles....watching act like a couple of hundred escaped lunatics.

Can you tell me?—CURIOUS

* * * *

Many men believe women incapable of humour, CURIOUS. I don't know when I ever saw a more withering yet subtle comment on the humourouslessness of women, than by Stephen Leacock, the great humorist who said he thought the elements of humour should be taught in college and that "Classes should be open to First Year Men and Fourth Year Women."

I resent that, too, Curious. From all I understand, the savage who first cracked his enemy over the head with a tomahawk and shouted "Ha, Ha" was the first humorist. And men still carry out that pattern in their favourite humour.

Women are more civilized than men (Please, mister, don't shoot) Consequently, the followup of this primitive kind of merriment leaves them cold. Children, like men.... are primitive and inclined towards cruelty....Men think it is very funny to pinch people, smash things out of shape, watch people fall on banana peels....in fact, anything that makes the other person seem ridiculous, passes for humour among men.

Women are much more compassionate. From Geoffrey Chaucer, dat ole debbil Englishman who wrote about the delights of emptying sundry buckets upon the heads of innocent passers-by.... most humorists have been men When women run to humour, it is of a more subtle and ironic and satiric nature. Plays on words and incongruities get more of a laugh out of women than a far-flung custard pie ever does.

Women also are apt to be more dignified than men and cannot get any fun out of stories or situations that lessen their importance They have not learned to take it as the saying goes. In all fairness to my sex, I think this is because dignity is our only stronghold. There is an assurance in the psychology of men which permits them to act like zanies and yet be personally unaffected by it.

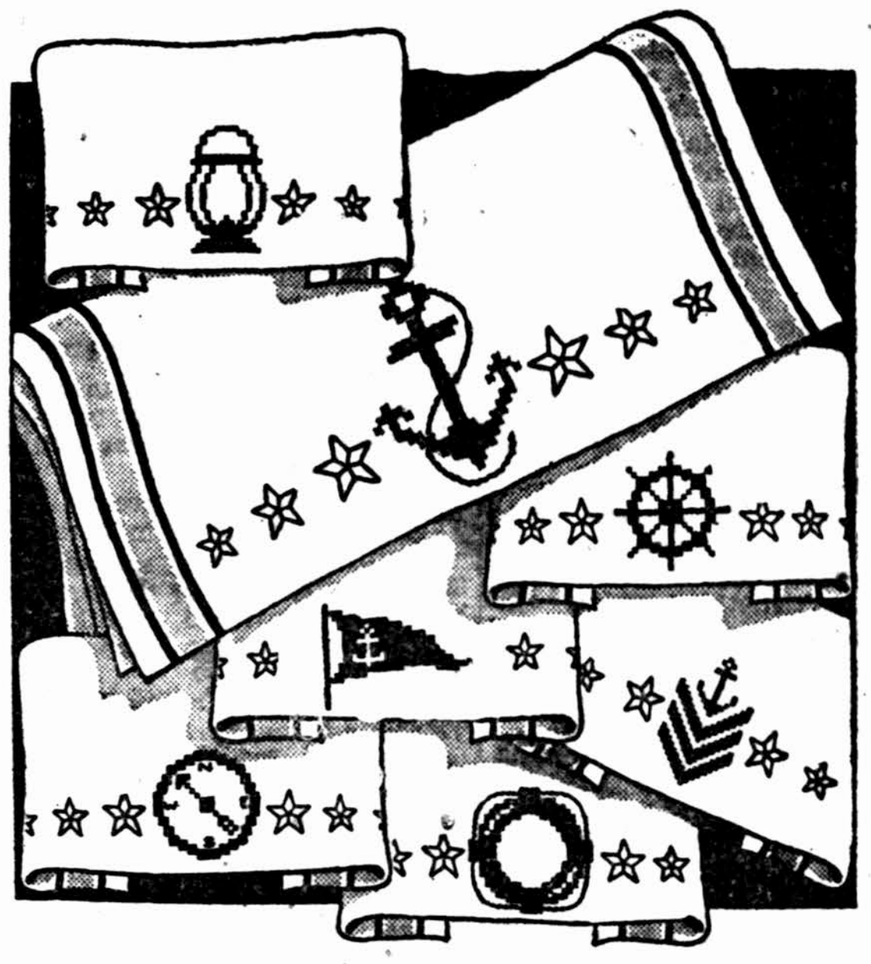
Some men claim they enjoy slapstick because it relieves the strain of the day-by-day grind. Personally, I don't believe it. I think they actually get a kick out of the low stuff....and that the day-by-day grind has nothing to do with it.

It is unfortunate for most men that they can't go down the street bopping females over certain portions of their anatomy with their straw hats, or putting pocket-books on a string for some unsuspecting passer-by to try to pick up. I am sure life would be pleasanter for all of them....including the male editor who reads this....if this were so.

If I were you, Curious....I would remember that "Men are", by the admission of one of their own sex, Cowper, "but children of a larger growth"....and forgive them for they know not what they do.

(COPYRIGHT).

NAUTICAL DESIGNS FOR TOWELS



WHETHER you love the sea or not, you will love these designs that remind you of it. Use red and blue embroidery cotton on white linen. Or, perhaps you would like to use colored linen. In that event use white embroidery cotton for the designs. Each design measures 5 by 12 inches.

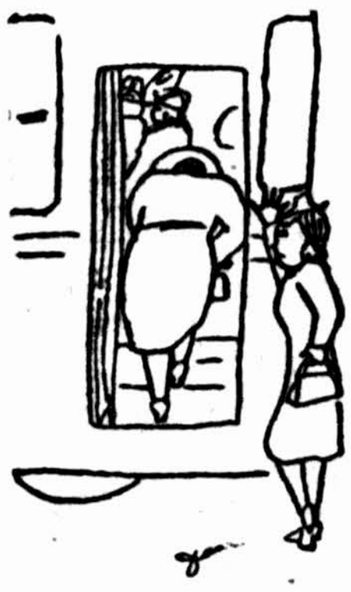
(Copyright)

MANNERS OF THE MOMENT

Sometimes you can practically take a nap while you wait for the lady ahead of you to get into the bus. If she's the kind who stops on the bottom step to prop open her pocketbook to look for change, you can count on a ten-minute wait at least.

I realize that it's hard to remember, once you have your nose inside the bus, that you aren't all the way in, or that there may not be room behind you for others. I've caught myself standing in a very leisurely fashion right in the path of the door.

But since yesterday, when I practically had to boost the lady in front of me into the interior of the bus before she realized that I really was trying to get a ride, I think perhaps I'm cured. Hereafter I push myself in as far as I can, no matter who must be shoved....so that the fellow on the outside, can at least have a try at getting inside. I think he deserves that much, anyhow.



She stops on the bottom step while you wait to get in.

DON'T NEGLECT that COUGH

IT MAY BE DANGEROUS

Neglected cough may lead to serious affections of the respiratory organs. Stop Cough and Colds at once with

Alembic

GLYCODIN

TERP VASAKA

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS Co. LTD

BOMBAY · BARODA · MADRAS · CALCUTTA

Stamp Collectors' Corner

Changes in postal rates effective in the British Empire, have resulted in several emergency stamp releases from colonial possessions, consisting of new values surcharged on lower denominations. Most recent of these are the overprints released by the territories of Cook Islands, Niue, and Western Samoa. The new value for which these provisional issues were issued is 3 pence, and it has been overprinted on three stamps, the 1½p of Cook Islands, a purple and black stamp picturing a mountain scene has had the old value eliminated and the new one surcharged in black. For Niue the basic stamp was the 1½p lilac and black similar ao the Cook Islands stamp. For western Samoa the 1½ brown was used for the new value, with a design portraying a Samoan chief. In all these cases the original 1½p stamp was itself a recent release, but so quickly did the higher rate become necessary that the stamps in their pristine state were never used. The original rate was inscribed "Three Half Pence" along the base of each issue, and the revision to a higher ranking was achieved by obliterating the "Half" with a black block.

Census Commemorated

Census taking in the orient has frequently been considered an event worthy of special philatelic celebration. Japan has marked national census taking with commemorative issues in 1920, when the first Japanese census was taken, and again in 1930, when the second count was conducted.

Manchukuo, a state created by Japan in Manchuria eight years ago, is now conducting its first census, an undertaking begun recently, and has released a set of two stamps in honour of the event. The 2 fen gray-brown and yellow pictures a census-taker holding a paper across a map of Manchukuo. On the 4f black and green, two hands are shown, one extending a census—blank and the other ready to take it. The inscriptions point out the importance of the national count, and the necessity for co-operation on the part of the people. The stamps were prepared by the lithographic process.

Honduras Lighthouse Set

The Columbus Light set announced from Honduras some weeks ago, and scheduled to be the first Pan-American stamp issue to honour the proposed Columbus Lighthouse in Dominica, has now been received, and is available through the Pan-American Union as well as local dealers. It consists of an overprinted set of eight stamps with the surcharge reading "Pro-Faro-Colon" (For the Columbus Light). These stamps are an unusual presentation of an overprint on a previously restricted stamp. Originally issued for official use with the designation "Correo Oficial Aereo" (Official Air Mail) they have been released for general use by the use of the three line overprint in red. The basic design is the "flag and coat-of-arms" insignia.

Island Provisionals

BY MURIEL NISSEN

Liechtenstein Item

A portrait of Prince John II is featured on a commemorative from Liechtenstein, issued to mark the one hundredth anniversary of his birth. To the right and left of the portrait are the dates; "5 Oktober 1940" and "5. Oktober 1840." The stamp has a value of 3 franken and is printed in chocolate.

Sale Of Emancipation Stamp

The first day sales figures of the "Emancipation" stamp which was released from the New York World's Fair branch post office on October 20th show a total of 310,211 stamps sold and 153,065 covers cancelled. The adhesive is a 3—cent item commemorating the adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution.

Russian Fair To Be Honoured

An extensive issue of seventeen denominations is being prepared by Russia to mark the 1940 edition of the All-Union Agricultural Fair. A new engraving process is being employed for the series which permits the reproduction of more delicate colours than are usually encountered in the philatelic spectrum. The stamps will picture the various pavilions at the fair, each being presented in its natural colouring.

Swedish Additions

The current series of Sweden, picturing King Gustavus V, has been enlarged by the addition of two stamps, a 25 ore orange and 45 ore in dark brown.

Annexation Stamp

The re-annexation of Transylvania to Hungary has been commemorated on a new Hungarian stamp of 10 fillers in green. The design of the adhesive has the crown of St. Stephen as its central motif, flanked by mediaeval figures. Transylvania was acquired from Rumania a few weeks ago.

In 1919, Rumania issued commemorative postage paper to mark the recovery of the Transylvanian territory from Hungary. Ten years later another Rumanian commemorative set marked the decennial of the anniversary.

Brief Notes

Uruguay has released a parcel post stamp in ochre, with a value of 1 peso. The design is a presentation of a steamship and a railroad train, with the designation "Encomiedas" (Parcel Post).

An airmail set is expected to be released by the Philippines shortly in the following values 2 centavos, 8c, 10c, 20c, 40c, 60c and 1 peso.

To the postage paper of Latvia has been added a 30 santini red-brown and 35s ultramarine with a coat-of-arms design.

A 1 shilling 6 pence airmail in the current design is to be released by Papua early in 1941.

Stamp Teasers

1. A dolphin is pictured on what stamp?
2. What adhesive presents a scene showing lariat throwing?
3. A view of Kegon Falls is featured on what postage paper?
4. The execution of an astromer is the subject of what stamp design?
5. What stamp pictures an industrial school?

Answers To Last Week's Quiz

1. The flooded village of Ruggel is pictured on a stamp issued by Liechtenstein in 1928. The surtax on the stamp was applied to flood relief.
2. A Roumanian stamp of 1939, one of a series commemorating

the 70th anniversary of Roumanian Railways, pictures an oncoming wood-burning engine.

3. A 1938 stamp of the Falkland Islands presents the picture of an Upland Goose.
4. The Yumuri River is in Cuba, and a view of it appears on a 1936 stamp of the island.
5. Pottery Making in Papua may be observed on a 1933 stamp from that distant colony of Britain.

(COPYRIGHT)

LAND OF THE WHITE ELEPHANTS

(Continued From Page 32)

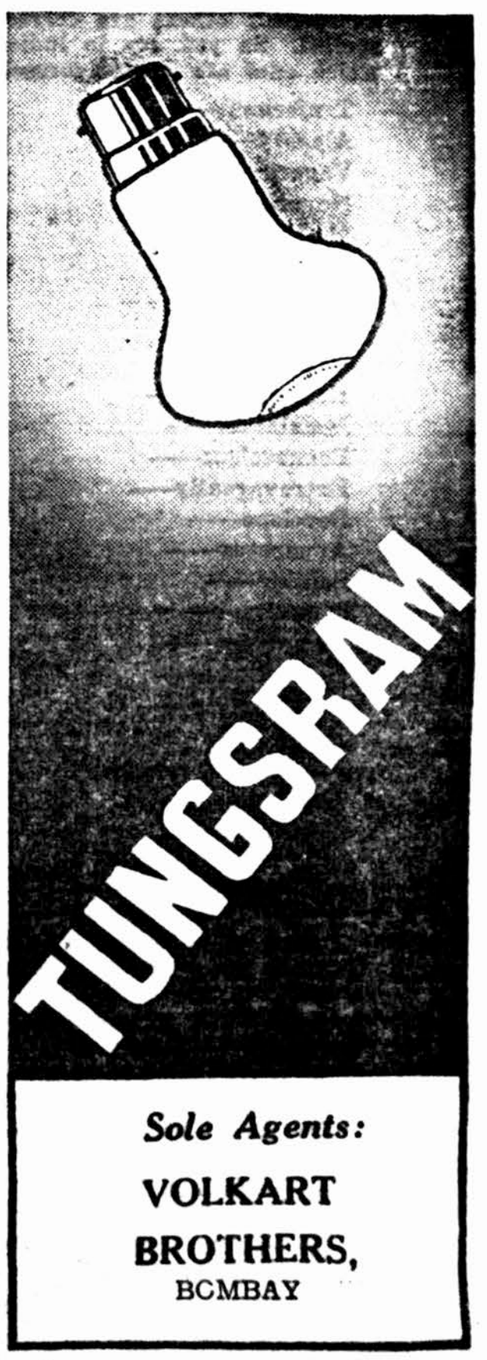
ing three years, Siam's military expenditures were more than doubled. Japan's ambition to build a canal across the Isthmus of Kra in order to circumvent the Malacca Straits is open knowledge. Thai cadets, formerly sent to Germany, now study in Japan. Eighty per cent of the Thai officers now on active duty are Japanese-returned. A majority of the Thai warcraft (including four coast defence vessels, one destroyer, four submarines, 13 torpedo boats, two minelayers and several vessels of less importance) were laid in Japanese dockyards. By virtue of the Japanese-Thailand air agreement signed in November, 1939, direct air traffic is now maintained between the two countries. Japan reportedly had bought huge tracts of land (2,000 acres) in southern and central Thailand, ostensibly for cotton planting but actually for the building of gasoline storage tanks and airfields.

Japan's economic aggression in Siam has steadily borne fruit. Under Japan's aegis, Siam is undertaking to produce 200,000,000 baht (in August, 1938, one baht was worth about 44.37 cents in American money) worth of cotton for Japan in six years. Japanese engineers are dredging and building the Bangkok harbour. Japanese are establishing three alcohol factories for Siam, distilling alcohol with rice as gasoline substitute for Nippon.

Military Objectives

Nippon's military objects in Siam: to seize Siamese resources when necessary, to use Thailand as a base for future operations against Indo-China on the east, Burma on the west and Malaya (including Singapore) on the south.

With her fate in Japan's hands, Siam played the role of Japan's accomplice in mid-August when Japan first exerted pressure on Indo-China. Five Siamese divisions were deployed along the Indo-China border to back up Thailand's demand for the retrocession of her lost territory. In mid-September when Japan invaded the French colony, Bangkok presented three demands to Hanoi. Object: to take back Siam's lost territories, particularly the ancient domain of Laos and part of was ceded to France in 1907.—"The China Fortnightly".



Sole Agents:

VOLKART BROTHERS,

BOMBAY

DR. B. N. DESAI, L. M. & S.
Wadifalia, SURAT.
HYDROCELE SPECIALIST.

WITHOUT OPERATION

Cures HYDROCELE at one sitting in 10 minutes from 1st to 6th every month in Sardar Griha Hotel Crawford Market, Bombay.

Details with certificates can be had on sending 3 annas stamps.

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

(FOR SOLUTIONS SEE PAGE 39)

Old Time Spelling Bee

THE quiz programs and games are all the rage now, but we think it's time for spelling bees to be popular again. You clutter up your mind with a lot of perfectly useless information in prepping yourself for a quiz session, but an enlarged vocabulary, firmly fixed in your mind and correctly spelled, will always be of value to you.

Try an old-fashioned spelling bee at your next party.

In the meantime, we're asking readers of this page to be the participants in our own spelling bee. Just check off the misspelled words in the list below. Remember, only *some* of the words are misspelled; others are correctly spelled. So you are to indicate which ones are spelled correctly.

Trajectory——
Alegory——
Vagery——
Nominally——
Multiplisity——
Teaspoonful——
Blasphemy——
Affabillity——
Herbacious——
Homeopathy——
Instalation——
Bennevolent——
Extravagently——
Develope——
Apparatus——
Soliliqy——
Timerity——
Sumptuous——
Necessitous——
Pharmacutic——
Subtle——
Monstrocity——
Gesticulate——
Pseudonim——

PRINTER'S PUZZLE

A printer, in making up a type form like this page, works with the type upside down to him, so he has to read the lines backward, like the sentences below:

(a) .stnalp rieht no srellipretae etarelot t'now srenedrag neeK

(b) .deedni ycilop eltbus yrev a deusrup naictilop ehT

(c) .hsinif ot trats morf lednıws a saw riaffa elohw ehT

(d) .reh tem ohw lla yb derimda saw lrig lluituaeb sihT

See if you can read them rapidly, and find errors in spelling of some words as you do so.

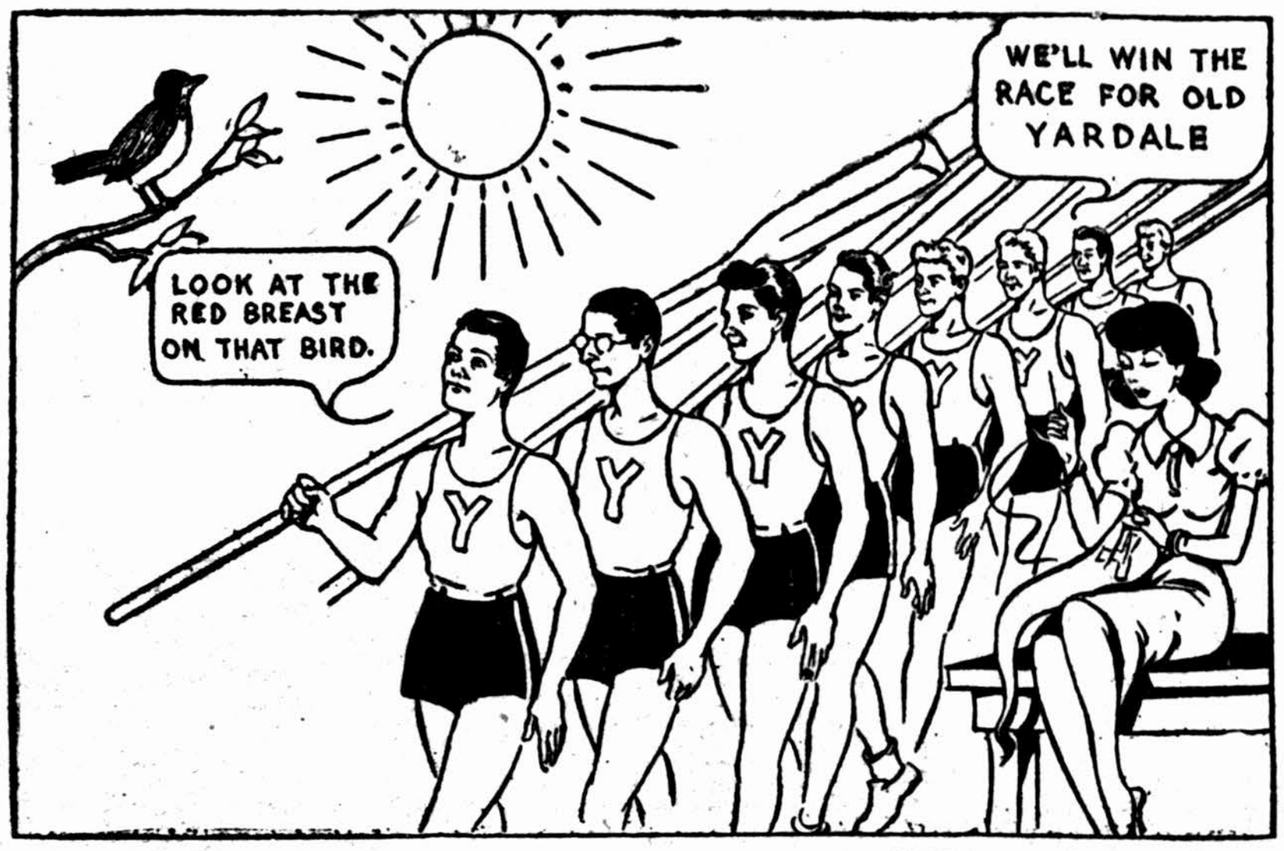
Weekly Nut Crackers

The quiz that is all over in one minute, without embarrassment to anybody.

1. You can see this motto every day, anywhere in the United States, if you will only look for it—*Thesaur* Amer* Septent* Sigil.* Now where do you look for it?

2. Which of these is smallest—Canada, Brazil, Russia, United States?

REBUS OF THE FAMILIAR BOOK



THE scene above represents the title of a book which should be familiar to you. The book is an old one. The rebus is phonetic; in other words, the names of the objects are to be taken by their sound rather than their spelling.

To work it, put down the names of the objects or actions and put them together to form the name of the book.

ANAGRAMS

1. Make three boys' names out of these letters, ALL the letters to be used each time:

L O R N A D

* * *

2. Two words, both sounding the same, but differently spelled, are to be constructed out of these letters:

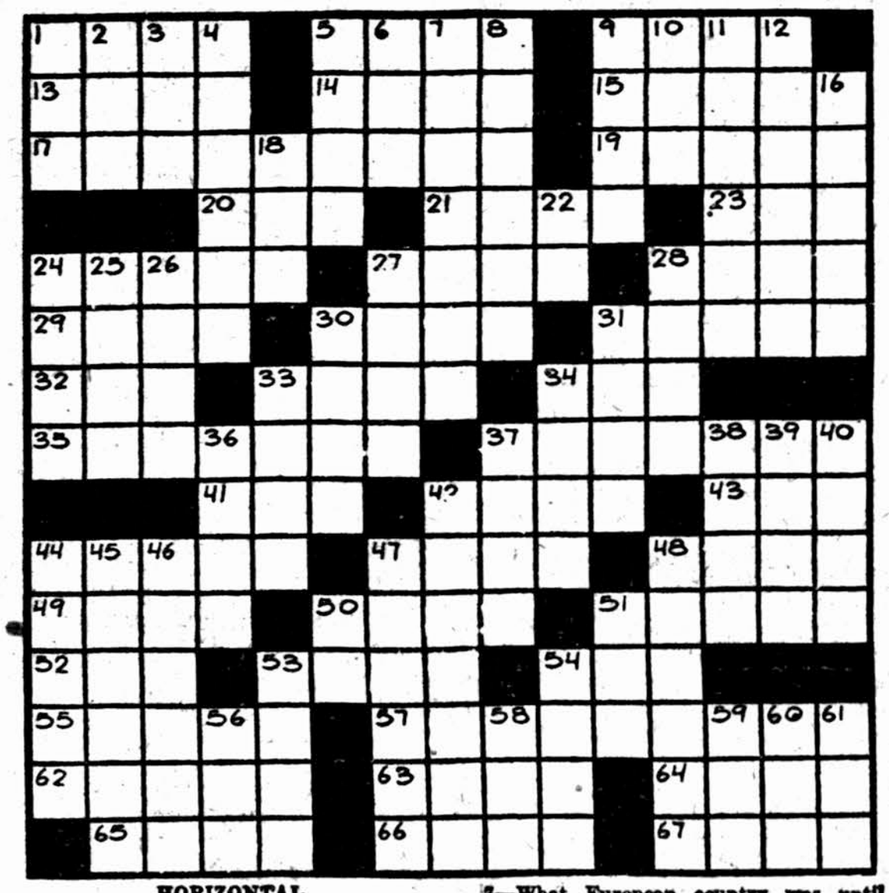
3. What's this? A familiar object, but its letters are truly mixed up here.

a M l u R b E L

* * *

4. The names of two well-known fruits are to be found next. The letters required are given here, but mixed up.

CROSS-QUIZ PUZZLE



HORIZONTAL

1—City in Nevada
5—Former name of Tokyo
9—Handmaiden of Cleopatra
13—Mohammedan noble
14—One who mimics
15—What city is the seat of the present French government?
17—Who is the eldest ruler of an Axis power?
19—Worship
20—Cyprinoid fish
21—Lament
23—Nothing
24—River in France
27—Autumn
28—What German naval station on the Baltic is the chief object of R. A. F. attacks?
29—Hodgepodge
30—Knowledge
31—Drudges
32—Card game
33—Who wrote "Tom Sawyer": —— Twain?
34—Jollity
35—The 1940 American League pennant was won by what baseball team?
37—Skunk
41—Grampus
42—Knitting term
43—Mohammedan name
44—Reproach
47—Venture
48—Independent
49—Respiratory sound
50—Rescue
51—Paste covering on walls
52—Money of account
53—Assembly room
54—Forefront
55—French river
57—In which Southern state is the second chief port on the Gulf of Mexico?
62—At what French-African seaport did General de Gaulle recently launch an unsuccessful attack?
63—Piercing tools
64—Spoken
65—Labels
66—Identical
67—Back of the neck

VERTICAL

1—Butt
2—Australian bird
3—Watersprite
4—With whom does Viola fall in love in Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night"?
5—Eastern university
6—Ornamental spire
7—What European country was until recently ruled by King Christian X?
8—Brightly-colored bird
9—Russian czar
10—Disencumber
11—Pertaining to a lactonic acid
12—Scream
16—Shouts
18—Short poem
22—Indian madder
24—Shape
25—Medicinal plant
26—Uproar
27—Military stronghold
28—American arctic explorer: Elisha Kent ——
30—Secular
31—Secretary of State: Cordell ——
33—Additional
34—Golf cry
36—Capital of Italy
37—Simple
38—Talk complainingly
39—To the sheltered side
40—Row of seats
42—Famous dancer: Anna ——
44—Wide
45—Lasso
46—The air bases of Fairbanks and Anchorage are in what U. S. territory?
47—City in Texas
48—Surveying flag
50—Symbol for samarium
51—Dance step
53—Possessive pronoun
54—Holding device
56—Pester
58—City in Wurttemburg, Germany
59—Southern constellation
60—Doze
61—Fermented beverage

TOTAL TO SEVEN

1	1	1
2	2	2
3	3	3

This arrangement of nine numbers provides an interesting puzzle. Each row totals six, which makes 666, or if they are added separately, the sum is 18.

How can these nine figures be placed so that their total is seven?

Numbers, Please!

1 Three farm boys, Arthur, Bert and Charles, are given jugs with instructions to fill a tank containing 55 gallons. Arthur carries and pours in a pint every 60 seconds, Bert four pints every two minutes, and Charles a gallon every minute. How many minutes would it take to fill the tank?

* * *

2 Next, another piece of figuring. Divide 112 into four parts so that if one of them is increased by three, another decreased by three, another multiplied by three, and the other divided by three, the result will be the same each time.

WHAT'S WRONG HERE?

ALL the words, names or numbers, as may be, in each of the following five groups are associated in some way or have something in common, *except one*. Pick out the "stranger" in each case.

(a) Lovely, Fine, Beauty, Grand, Magnificent, Splendid, Glorious.

(b) Football, Horse-Racing, Billiards, Baseball, Motorboat Racing.

(c) Micawber, Hamlet, Robinson Crusoe, Macbeth, Richard II, Long John Silver, Sherlock Holmes.

(d) 49, 14, 77, 89, 63, 28.

(e) Rio de Janeiro, Ottawa, London, Washington, Munich, Tokyo, Rome, Buenos Aires.

WHAT'S MY NAME?

My first is in cage, but not in song,
My second's in whole, though not in wrong;
My third's in best, yet not in stab,
My fourth is in base, but not in grab;
My fifth is in eight, but not in give,
My sixth's in seven, yet not in live;
My seventh's in nut, but not in wine,
My eighth is in trade, but not divine;
My whole is a joke, a fruit, a tree—
One word only, yet also three.

A WORD FOR IT

A FOUR-LEGGED animal *plus* a two-legged one *plus* a vessel will together make something all equestrians should possess. What?

Civil Defence Services In Action

(Continued from Page 1)

send ambulance after ambulance, and towards two o'clock in the morning when a block of flats is struck, two mobile First Aid Units also move out. For it is possible for a surgeon to carry out a major operation or amputation in one of these mobile ambulances, and three blood transfusions and a trepanning are done this night.

Towards three in the morning, a message comes through from the Regional Commissioner's Headquarters. A tired voice tells the Chief Officer in this Control Centre that such-and-such a Borough is hard-pressed to-night, and orders four ambulances and two Rescue squads to proceed there at once. They go immediately.

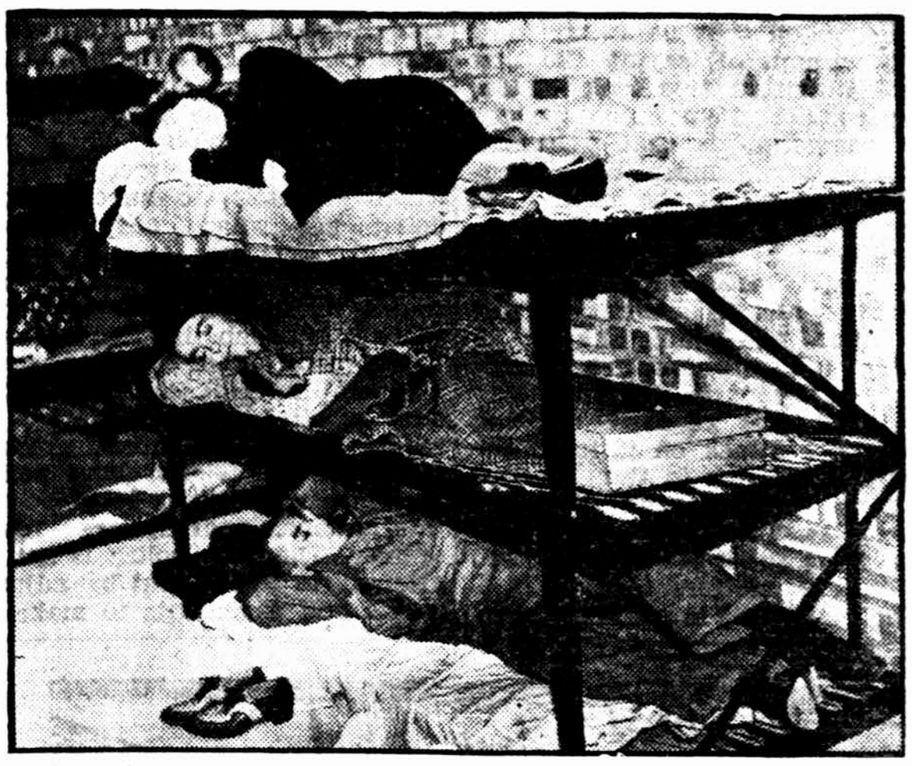
Railway Traffic

Meanwhile the Railway Companies are facing their problems too. Trains are moving into and out of the great London termini all night. They are moving slowly, it is true, sometimes because of damage here or there they are switched to unfamiliar tracks, but they are moving nevertheless, and in the stations themselves, steel-helmeted men are loading and unloading busily. Every contingency has been planned for.

Thus it is that when at eight o'clock in the morning the Senior Warden leaves his Post beneath the block of flats, and goes through the crowds of people on their way to work, he finds his wife opening the bottle of fresh milk, left on her doorstep nearly an hour ago by a milkman who started on his round in the semi-darkness of early morning, while the raid was still on. There is gas, too, in the Warden's house, but, though his wife doesn't know it, it was not there three hours ago. An ingenious piece of short-circuiting across a broken main four streets away has given her that gas. There is water, too, though the main was also broken during the night, and in the Warden's little shop the morning newspapers are already displayed for sale. They, too, have had emergencies to deal with during the night, but they, too, have gone on printing, and delivered their supplies.

"You're a bit late, aren't you?" says the Warden's wife. "Had a busy night at the Post" he replies, propping his paper against the teapot, and beginning to eat his bacon and egg.

It scarcely seems possible that there should be anyone left alive beneath this pile of wreckage—a few hours before this picture was taken it was a new block of working class flats in London—but nevertheless the Rescue and Stretcher Party men have just found another survivor. You can see him in the centre of the picture being attended to by one of his rescuers. The Chief of the Stretcher Party is seen with an outstreched hand giving instructions to another member of his squad.



A night scene in a London air raid shelter. In the early days of German raids on London shelters were not equipped with bunks, as they are in this picture. One of the first things the British Government did, when raids became intense, was to organise sleeping accommodation in all public shelters. Steel bunks, easily assembled like these and placed thousands in London's shelters, have brought calm sleep to thousands of people. Most large shelters these days have first aid rooms attached to them with a doctor or nurse in constant attendance.

DREAMS AND DIVINATION

(Continued from Page 6)

sense dreams can be said to indicate the future of the man by affording a clue to his potentialities.

The Non-Analytical School

So much for the theories of the Analytical School. The Non-Analytical School takes an entirely different view of the subject. According to its followers, the occurrence of dreams shows that the dreamer has not slept well owing to the restless state of the brain, some parts of which having retained their activity continue to function even in sleep under the influence of some sort of stimuli. In this case dreams become, as Freud says, "psychologically worthless product of nocturnal disturbances."

These theories have helped us to take a very rational view of the phenomenon, and have also dispelled the air of mystery with which the traditions and old books of various nations had surrounded it. They have exploded the ancient theory that dreams were the shadows of coming events, or that they were the means by which God communicated His injunctions and instructions to mankind.

Superstition Dies Hard

Some of the weird beliefs we have surveyed belong clearly to that period in history when lunatics were held in awe and veneration; when "witch-finding" was a lucrative trade and witch-burning a popular form of amusement when Jupiter was the wielder of thunderbolt and rain was the saliva of the gods; when plagues and pestilences were supposed to be visitations upon the sinful race of man for breaking the Laws of God and not for ignoring the most rudimentary laws of health and sanitation. While others belong to that age in which the scientific spirit in man was nascent, or too feeble to overcome his inborn love of the marvellous; when, as G. Stanley Hall says, the ignorance of Natural laws made the physical universe a dumping ground of the miraculous.

Belief in dreams and divination is heathenish—an ignoble survival from the dark ages which the universal human tendency towards credulity has kept alive. It is no exaggeration to say that the number of educated people who have ceased to attach supernatural significance to dreams is very small when compared to the number of those who still show a slavish adherence to the antique notion that dreams are occult manifestations of great spiritual import "into whose farrago a divine lesson is sometimes slipped." Cicero regarded divination as an oppressive burden on men's mind. Sleep, he said, afforded a welcome respite from the cares of the world, but the art of divination had transformed it into a prolific source of misery and anxiety. If people allow themselves to be flattered or tortured by these disturbers of our slumber, they have to thank their own imagination and ignorance for it; and the modern trash with which we are so familiar in the shape of "Dream Books" shall continue to enjoy a world-wide popularity as long as belief in dreams persists.

NEPAL AND THE NEPALEES

(Continued from Page 7)

fair number of books on different subjects. There are numerous Pathasalas in the city, wherein Sanskrit, Mathematics and Astrology are taught.

So far as the rural life of Nepal is concerned, the great bulk of the masses are illiterate. In the countryside the houses are either thatched or roofed with tiles or flat plain stones. The chief occupation of the people being agriculture and rearing of animals, the village life of Nepalees, particularly of those people who dwell in high lands, is a hard one, which is due to difficult transport on the one hand and poor soil, on the other.

As it is a cold country, people put on tight woollen trousers, long woollen cholas' (coat without buttons, but tied together with the strings) a jacket and shirt inside. The female dress consists of a short woollen chemise, with long arms and long frock of Indian style, made of thick fabric. Females play an important part in all affairs of rural life. All males put on a cap and to remain bear-headed is considered brassware.

Commercially Nepal lags behind in many respects, which is due to the difficulties of transport. The principal items of export from Nepal are, rice, oil-seeds, wool, tobacco, hides, ghee, borax, bitumen musk and timber. Imports consists of cotton piece-goods, silver, salt, spices, sugar and iron and brassware.

Khatmandu is very cold during winter and even in summer the temperature will never rise above 85 degree. Earthquakes visit this land frequently, inflicting untold miseries on the population. After the biting cold of winter is over, the snow on the numerous snow-clad mountain peaks melts away in the sunshine, and everywhere mountain torrents spring up and make their way into the valleys. The golden rays of the morning sun gild the mountain ranges with their yellow lustre and give rise to innumerable rainbows over the misty valleys.

Before concluding this account of Nepal and Nepalees, the land of the brave Gurkha fighters, let me mention a few words about the ruling family, the Ranas. The members of this family are all very broad-minded, and chivalrous. During my stay at Shivpuri in Khatmandu, (Nepal) I had the privilege to meet His Excellency Sir Mohan Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana, Commanding General of Nepal and his two worthy sons Hari Hazur Rana, M.A. and Shri Hazur Rana, M.A. in their lofty palace many a time, and I was struck by their intellectual gifts and personal charm.

Orator: "What I'm telling you ain't something out of me own 'ead. It was uttered by a man who knew what he was talkin' about."

Why Does Freedom Matter?

(Continued From Page 4)

ened now to the Freedom which Shakespeare breathed like air, which Milton fought for, which Burke fulmined, which Wordsworth and Byron snatched from the burning. Pray Heaven, not too late.

What Nazi Victory Would Mean

Mr. Angell tells us (what is clear without his saying it) that he has written this book under deep conviction and deep anxiety. His conviction is that German triumph would mean the extinction over most of the earth of that saving principle which can alone save us from fear and fire. His anxiety arises from "the fact that the present generation, ruling orders and people alike, in Britain (as elsewhere) are in large part indifferent to this principle." It is true that we are resisting Germany's attack on it to the death, but there is the danger that the thing we are defending may be swallowed up in mere victory That thing is Freedom and all that it matters to us.

The real battle is not on land or sea or in the air; it is in Thought. How shall we envisage it? In what guise or armour does this arch-enemy present himself? Mr. Angell sums up the creed of those who say "Think with your blood, think with the tribe" as follows:—

"These instincts and passions are an ineradicable part of man. He will always be guided in that way. To suppose that his character in this respect can be materially altered is sheer Utopianism, pretence, sham. We deceive ourselves when we think that conduct is or can be governed by reason, by rationality. What we call reason is the process by which we justify to ourselves the doing of what our instincts prompt. Even law and morality are mere rationalizations of our selfish interests at the moment; there is no such thing as a general principle of right, or even a general interest or social principle at all. Let us therefore be realist, drop Utopianism, recognise that long views about policy are impossible. Plans to end the international anarchy are day-dreams. The wise policy is not to attempt to end it, but by adjustments and expedients to make it work, more or less well. Let us act from day to day, trusting that our instinct will on the whole prompt the right thing—which really means the thing that falls in with our interest of the moment—and hope for the best."

This is not an imaginative paraphrase. It is based on the writings, carefully quoted, of Hitler's unconscious "intellectual allies" in countries that are still free.

A Victorian Warning

But they are not all intellectual, or all "realists". The mass of people take life as it comes, and ideas reach them only when they are half translated into action. The would-be masters of the world have discovered that the average man can be easily hypnotized. A passage in John Stuart Mill's essay on Liberty comes to mind. He wrote in 1859 of the unperceived restraints under which the Victorians lived and moved and had their being:—

"In our times, from the highest class of society down to the lowest, everyone lives as under the eye of a hostile and dreaded censorship. Not only in what concerns others, but in what concerns only themselves, the individual or the family do not ask themselves—what do I prefer? or what would allow the best and highest in me to have fair play, and enable it to grow and thrive? They ask themselves, what is suitable for my position? what is usually done by persons of my station and pecuniary circumstances? or (worse still) what is usually done by persons of a station and circumstances superior to mine? I do not mean that they choose what is customary, in preference to what suits their own inclination. It does not occur to them to have any inclination, except for what is customary. Thus the mind itself is bowed to the yoke: even in what people do for pleasure, conformity is the first thing thought of; they like in crowds; they exercise choice only among things commonly done; peculiarity of taste, eccentricity of conduct, are shunned equally with crimes: until by dint of not following their own nature, they have no nature to follow; their human capacities are withered and starved; they become incapable of any strong wishes or native pleasures, and are generally without either opinions or feelings of home growth, or properly their own. Now is this, or is it not, the desirable condition of human nature?"

It will perhaps be said that this is an out-of-date picture of the mental status of the English people; that education and all other means to culture have brought stimulus and initiative to later generations. True, but since the march of events and new world problems have been proportionately rapid, the power of thought to deal with them remains a matter of scale. Whatever it amounts to, it can exist in no other atmosphere than that of freedom to express itself. Mr. Angell quotes Voltaire's statement of the case for freedom of thought as the briefest and most famous in literature: "I loathe what you say, and disagree with all of it; but I will fight to the death for your right to say it." Mr. Angell adds: "He saw that the only ultimate hope of correcting human folly, to prevent it assuming proportions which again and again have thrust man back into barbarism, was to go on asserting the 'right to know', in just about the terms he did assert it: the right of the heretic to state his heresy, the obligation of the orthodox to listen to the heretic".

Mr. Angell's book is so closely reasoned and documented that I have of necessity described it by quotation and in general terms. As I write the town siren blows its warning and I hear it as the new menace to Freedom.

Do you know?
1. Scientists agree that house flies are one of the most deadly enemies of man.
2. Flies kill more people every year than are killed by snakes, wild animals, fires and flood combined.

Destroy this TYPHOID CARRIER

Protect your family from filthy flies. They carry practically every contagious disease. Spray Flit. Flit is sure death to flies, mosquitoes, bugs and other insects because its killing power has been proved unexcelled. Flit spray will not stain.

BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTES!

They are often worthless — sometimes even dangerous —and frequently waste your money. Flit is sold only in the sealed yellow tin with the soldier and black band.

Kill flies with FLIT

Refuse substitutes for Flit. If the soldier is not on the tin, it is not Flit.

406

Sole Distributors:—Herbertsons, Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta.

"DAS KAPITAL"

(Continued from Page 2)

They were not mere criticisms of established society put forward for men to argue, accept or reject, according to their reasoning faculties or moral standards. History, thought Marx, was not an ill-designed process in which reason and morality waged unending war against their known enemies, sometimes to win the day and sometimes to lose. It had coherence and dynamism in it.

All societies had planted within them the source of their own convulsions; and these great social explosions were not the result of accidents. They were subject to laws which could be discovered and explained and "conformed to" by those who sought to play their part in making history. Only those who possessed this knowledge and surely laid hold of the workings of these laws could certainly exercise wise guidance over events. Politics consisted not in the clash of personalities nor even in the battle of ideas waged by the leaders of men. Those ideals could not be cut loose from their economic moorings.

Politics and history were the same, and economics, philosophy and science dovetailed into one theory. It requires a politician, an historian, an economist, a philosopher, a scientist to pass final judgment on "Das Kapital." But those of us who are none or only one of these can grasp something of the terrific scale of his thought. It was no puny, miserable reduction of everything in life to economic terms, as some have suggested, which Marx gave to the world. It was a bold and spacious argument. He had learnt from many masters and defied them all. He quotes Shakespeare as often as Ricardo. He understood pity as well as force. He had wit to match his scorn. He lived only part of his life among books. He moved among men and stirred them as he himself was stirred.

AWE-INSPIRING PROPHECY.

He was the great prophet of catastrophe when the world believed in progress. He foretold clash when men still had some excuse for trusting in smooth amelioration. He understood the vast significance of the disease of unemployment when the disease was but a germ. He said Capitalism would collapse before it had reached its heyday. He saw the State shrivelling to a gang, utterly ruthless, years before Fascism was ever dreamt of. He prophesied wars engulfing the globe.

At least do him the favour of judging him on his own works. Do not take it from his disciples. Most of them suffer from carbuncles in their later as well as their earlier chapters.

Clergyman: "And what brought you here, my poor fellow."

Convict: "Too many weddings."

Clergyman: "Ah. Too many temptations. I expect.

Convict: "No sir. Too often the bridegroom."

PEARLS OF PADMINI

(Continued From Page 10)

standing with unbuttoned coat worn over an open collared shirt. His hands were thrust into the side pockets of his coat. He was looking particularly nowhere and seemed to be unconscious of the sensation he had created.

"You Anand!" gasped Rajani to herself as she recognized the young man.

The auctioneer announced the closure of the bid and declared the pearls of Padmini, sold to Anand Kumar Esq., for twenty thousand rupees. Rajani felt a twitch at the muscles of her face. Her discomfiture had stunned her.

"I hate you!" an inaudible expression, a mere whisper escaped from her lips.

* * * *

V

On the morning of her nineteenth birthday, Rajani woke up from a night of disturbed sleep. She was ill; her mind was despondent. She was unable to put out from her mind the face of Anand which was painfully haunting her since yesterday's incident at the auctioneer's. She mechanically went through her morning ablutions and prepared herself for tea. She had invited many of her friends. She cheerlessly looked forward to a tedious programme of welcomes and introductions and greetings and what not. Her unpleasant reverie was disturbed by a gentle tap at the door. Before Rajani could enquire, Anand was announced into her presence.

"Good morning" he said indifferently

"Yes...." Rajani responded coldly. She was sure he had come to canvass for her love. Of course those pearls would be there.

"Excuse me for the intrusion. I could choose no other time."

"Yes?" repeated Rajani. Anand was tedious.

"My cordial felicitations to you, Rajani, on this, your happy birthday."

"I" thank you Mr. Anand." There was a forced smile on her lips. Both were conscious they were acting conventionally. Their hearts were rebelling within against the awkward and unreal restraints they were imposing on themselves.

"Rajani" said Anand with a little emotion, taking out a packet from his pocket, "you will accept my tribute to you. If you care to remember me, please keep this necklace of pearls. I have always more than cared for you, loved you and worshipped you."

Rajani's heart gave a leap. It continued beating fast. She did not say anything.

"Rajani", he continued with suppressed emotion, placing the packet of pearls on the table near her, "I have bought this for you. I have no other use for them. Can I make you happy?".

"I am already much indebted to you, Mr. Anand", she said with difficulty. She was fighting with herself. "I hope you are not pursuing me".

"Not at all. I do not believe I am annoying you with my suit. May I take my leave of you".

"Please stay on for tea, if you don't mind." She said gently drawing nearer to him. There was more than friendliness in her tone.

"No", replied Anand. "I have got to go."

"I cannot press you, Mr. Anand." she said with effort.

"Well, good morning, Rajani" Anand hurriedly turned away to go.

"Those pearls?" asked Rajani.

"They are yours. You will learn to read of love in them", he said looking straight into her sparkling eyes.

"I hope there is nothing more in them?"

"That is?" He held his breath.

"You are not disappointed, Mr. Anand?"

"Will you please explain? I cannot follow you", he said firmly.

"Mr. Anand, excuse me, you didn't offer the pearls to buy my love." This was the unkindest cut of all. It was the way of woman to tease her lover.

"What do you think?" asked Anand, seizing the packet with an ironical laughter.

"I do not..." began Rajani, alarmed at the expression of his face.

"You don't mean to say, I am bribing you?" he demanded.

"That is...I...I do not..." she hesitated in confusion

But before she had time to finish Anand dashed the pearls at his feet and jammed them beneath his boot.

"O, you have destroyed them"! cried Rajani in a sensation of amazement and pain.

"Yes, now you know I was not offering a price for your love". He said almost ferociously.

"I did not mean it, Mr. Anand", she appealed.

"Anyhow, it's over".

"No, nothing is over" said Rajani sweetly, coming still nearer to him. "Every act and word is only a beginning; at least, it is so with me."

"Anand", she continued "you are mistaken. You do not know how grand you look, standing on those weeping pearls. Do you understand you have trampled into dust all your fortune, your wealth..." There were tears in her large eyes.

"I do not mind", he said with superb restraint.

"No, you have done it all for me. I like this so. I am glad I have lost my pearls, I lost them yesterday. To-day I have got a new pearl, a richer one; my birthday has given me a husband." Rajani poured out in a maddening crescendo of confession.

Anand trembled with ineffable joy.

He caught Rajani in his arms and sealed her lips with a kiss.

(THE END).

SOLUTIONS TO PUZZLE

SPELLING BEE: Correct spellings of misspelled words: Allegory, Vagary, Multiplicity, Affability, Herbaccous, Installations, Benevolenot, Extravagantly, Develop, Soliloquy, Temerity, Pharmaceutic, Monstrosity, Pseudonym.

WHAT IS MY NAME: Chestnut.

REBUS: The title of the book is ROBINSON CRUSOE. (Robin, sun, crew, sew.)

NUT-CRACKERS: 1—On United States paper currency. 2—The Continental United States.

PRINTER'S PUZZLE: Errors are in (a) caterpillars; (b) politician); (c) swindle; (d) beautiful

WHAT'S WRONG HERE: (a) Beauty, a noun among the adjectives; (b) Billiards, the others being purely outdoor games; (c) Richard II, the only character who actually lived; (d) 89, the only number not divisible by 7; (e) Munich, not a national capital.

NUMBERS, PLEASE: 1—40 minutes. —2 18, 24, 7, 63.

ANAGRAMS: 1—Arnold, Roland, ald. 2—Weight and wait. 3—Umbrella. 4—Pineapple and strawberry.

TOTAL TO SEVEN: Write the nine figures as 2-1/2 three times and their sums is seven.

A WORD FOR IT: Horsemanship.

Crossword Puzzle Solution.

A TRIP TO AJMALGARH

(Continued From Page 2)

to us by foreigners. before we flock to such. It is Niagara we think; when the tourist describes Gokak falls, we open our eyes to the fact of India's falls. It is St. Paul's we think before the tourist praises the Taj Mahal. We imagine the Florida sands to be the object of one's vision before the tourist admires the Madras. Marina as the second best in the world. It is Kentucky caves for us before the back waters and mountain roofs of Travancore are pointed out by the tourist. It is the Californian pines for us before the Kashmir trees are pointed out. It is Switzerland before Darjeeling and Simla. It is the Alps before the Himalayas. It is Bath and Baden before Vajreshwari and Unai. It is Vichy before Tamraparni. I only draw the attention of all to the numerous places of interest in India.

The Table-Land

After roaming on the table-land of Ajmalgarh, we took our way back, descended to the foot. The hill abounds in building stones of a fairly good quality. We reached Ghodmal after 9-0 a.m. We had a wash, took our food and rested. In the evening about 4-30 we left our place of stay and ascended the hill on the East. The place is called Randhan. From the house we stayed we could see two hills so situated as to give the appearance of the back and the trunk of an elephant. We had to go to one of the hills. The foot of the hill was about a mile from the place we stayed. It is harder climbing here and the path was not easy. At places the way was almost steep. Most of us had a good pricking from the thorny plants on both sides of the narrow path, not to talk of some slipping down and ascending again, a few scratches, etc. for all of us.

The top of the hill was almost level. The historic importance of this place is that the Parsis carried their sacred fire and placed it in a pit specially built there. The pits are there—a peculiar shape of masonry work. It is said that from here they took the fire to Sanjan, Udwada, etc. Just below this on the step hill a reservoir for water is built. Brick work is still visible. One wonders how they were able to construct these when science was not advanced. We descended the hill and reached our halting place about 8-0 p.m., had our food and rested.

Bhildev

On the 19th morning six of us left to climb another hill to the north-east. It is locally called Bhildev. Due to forest cutting there is a regular cart road up to the top with a gradient of about 1 in 20. The guide who came with us, however, made us ascend a steep hill, but descending we caught the cart road. On the top there are a number of stones smeared with red lead. A number of small pieces of red cloth flies on tree branches as banners. Feathers of birds displayed as votive offerings are also found attached to the banners on the trees. The tradition is that when there was a fight between the original inhabitants of the village and the invaders, the god of the Bhils protected them miraculously and that is commemorated. Even to-day many ignorant persons believe that their wishes would be fulfilled if they take a vow and make a votive offering to the god on the hill.

City people are often indifferent. The villagers in India are very loving, desire to show hospitality to any one coming to their homes, and are truly delightful hosts. I had experience of it before; this trip showed me the same again.

A VERY quiet boy of studious habits was apprenticed to a naturalist. He was willing enough but painfully slow. After giving the canaries seed, a job that occupied him two hours, he said to his employer: "What shall I do now?"

"Well," replied the master, reflectively, "I think you may take the tortoise out for a run!"

I could feel my cold getting worse!
DESPITE EVERYTHING I TRIED, MY HEAD WAS SO STUFFED UP I COULD HARDLY BREATHE
A FRIEND TOLD MY HUSBAND MISTOL WOULD BREAK UP THE NASAL CONGESTION, SO HE BROUGHT HOME A BOTTLE OF MISTOL
I PUT A FEW DROPS OF MISTOL IN EACH NOSTRIL---AND WAS PLEASANTLY SURPRISED!
I COULD ACTUALLY FEEL THE CONGESTION IN MY HEAD LOOSEN UP AND I BREATHED EASILY ONCE MORE
TAKE MY ADVICE: STOP THAT COLD WITH MISTOL!
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. Mistol stops colds where they start. A few drops of soothing Mistol in each nostril cleanse the nose and throat and remove germ-carrying mucus. Keep the nasal passages healthy by using Mistol regularly, and you will avoid many contagious ailments that originate in the nose and throat. For sale at all chemists.
Mistol
RECOMMENDED BY DOCTORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

CUSTOMER (to husband)—Come, John, we can go now.

Milliner—Pardon, Madam, this is the hat you bought. That's the box you put on.

* * * *

"REVERSE and back always mean the same, don't they father?"

"By no means, son. The more reverses a man has in business, the less backing he can get."

* * * *

THE village teacher was having difficulty with some little evacuees. After several unsuccessful attempts, she asked little Tommy:

"Can you tell me where Noah lived?"

"I don't think he had a regular home," replied the boy. "I imagine he and his family belonged to the floating population."

* * * *

PROFESSOR-"What's the name of the largest diamond?"

Student—"The ace".

* * * *

HE was placing the engagement ring on her finger.

"Oh, dearest," she said, "how charming of you to have chosen my birthstone. None of the others ever did that."

Although a little taken aback, he was equal to the occasion.

"Not at all, darling," he smiled; "this is the one I always use."

* * * *

TWO doting mothers were discussing their children, evacuated since the outbreak of war.

"It's so dull without my little boy," sighed one. "I haven't got used to the quiet of the house yet. And I was reading in the papers that the war might last forty years."

"What!" gasped the other in dismay. "Then my Betty will be fifty-one by the time she gets home"!

* * * *

THE teacher was explaining the difference between the stately rose and the modest violet.

"You see, children," she said, "a beautiful, well-dressed woman walks along the street, but she is proud and does not greet anybody —that is the rose. But behind her comes a small creature with bowed head."

"Yes, miss, I know," Tommy interrupted; "that's her husband."

"WERE you afraid to ask your boy friend for money?

"No, I was calm and collected."

* * * *

AT the seaside a sailor ventured on a donkey ride. As he was seated very well back on the donkey's quarters, his mates advised him to "shift his seat amidships."

"No!" the rider insisted. "This is the first craft I've ever commanded, and if I can't ride on the quarter deck I won't bloomin' well ride at all."

* * * *

TEACHER—How many seasons are there in a year?

Junior—Two, miss.

Teacher—How do you make that out?

Junior—Please, teacher, baseball and football.

* * * *

"MANY film actresses are to be pitied rather than envied," declares a novelist who has been visiting Hollywood. Why, some of them don't even know where their next husband is coming from.

MOTHER. "Clara, what are you doing with all that jam on your lips? What would you say if you saw me looking like that?"

Clara: "I'd say you were going to a dance, mother."

* * * *

IN speaking of the song, "The Bonnie Banks o' Loch Lomond," a country teacher asked his pupils for an explanation of the line, "You'll tak' the high road and I'll tak' the low road."

"One was going by air and the other by bus", answered a boy.

* * * *

MRS. NEWLYWED heard of a very nice bakery which sold its day-old products at reduced prices. Thinking this a good method by which to keep within her budget she went one day to the bakery and asked for a "used pie."

* * * *

SERGEANT, to the young private: "Why haven't you shaved this morning?"

Private: "Haven't I? There were six of us shaving in one glass. I must have shaved the wrong face."

"LOOK here, Jones," the boss raged at his mild little book-keeper, "your work is getting sloppier every day. See this 3? It looks like a 5."

"It is a 5, sir."

"It is a 5? Well, why does it look so much like a 3?"

* * * *

A NEIGHBOUR wanted to borrow grandpa's new rope. Said grandpa: "No, I've to use that rope to-day to tie up some sand."

After the neighbour had left a friend said: "Grandpa, you know you cant' tie sand with a rope!"

"Remember, my boy," replied the old man, "you can do pretty near anything with a piece of rope if you don't want to lend it."

* * * *

"WELL, Dick, my boy," said his uncle, "my congratulations! I hear you're engaged to one of the pretty Robbins twins."

"Rather!" agreed Dick heartily.

"But," said his uncle, "how do you manage to tell them apart?"

"Oh," said the young man. "I don't try."

Our Humorist At Large

"It's a cold night, sir. Would you like a bottle in your bed."
"Great idea. Make it whisky."

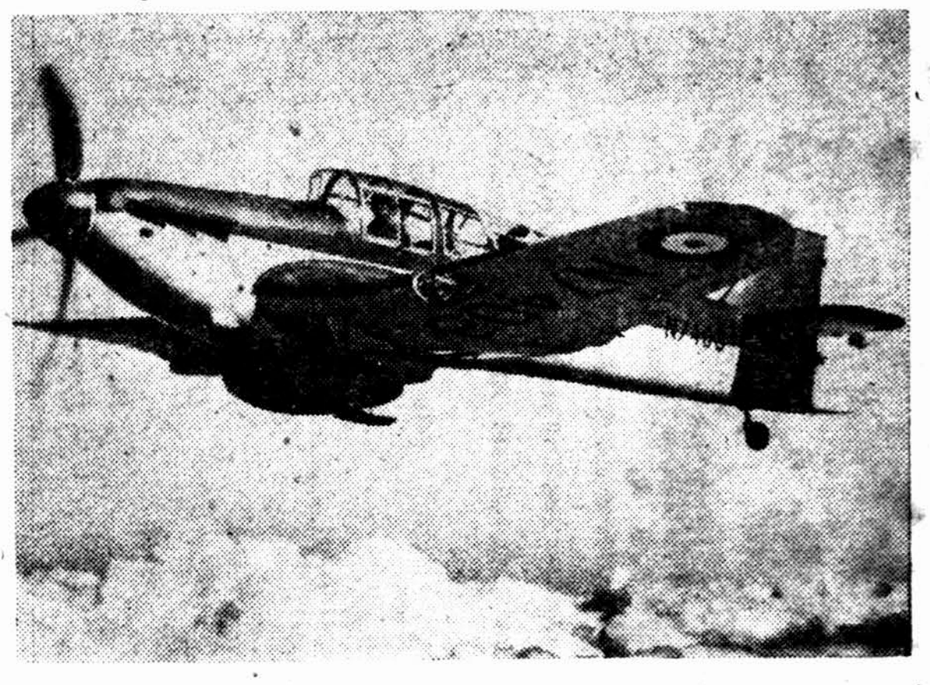
"Self-made man isn't he?"
"Yes, with extensive alterations by his wife and daughter."

Local policeman: Uh! This identity card seems all right, but I don't know that I ought not to pinch you for wasting good material."

After A Nazi Raid

All that now remains of Coventry's beautiful Cathedral, following the large-scale Nazi raid on the Midland city. Just the walls remain of the body of the nearly 500 years old building.

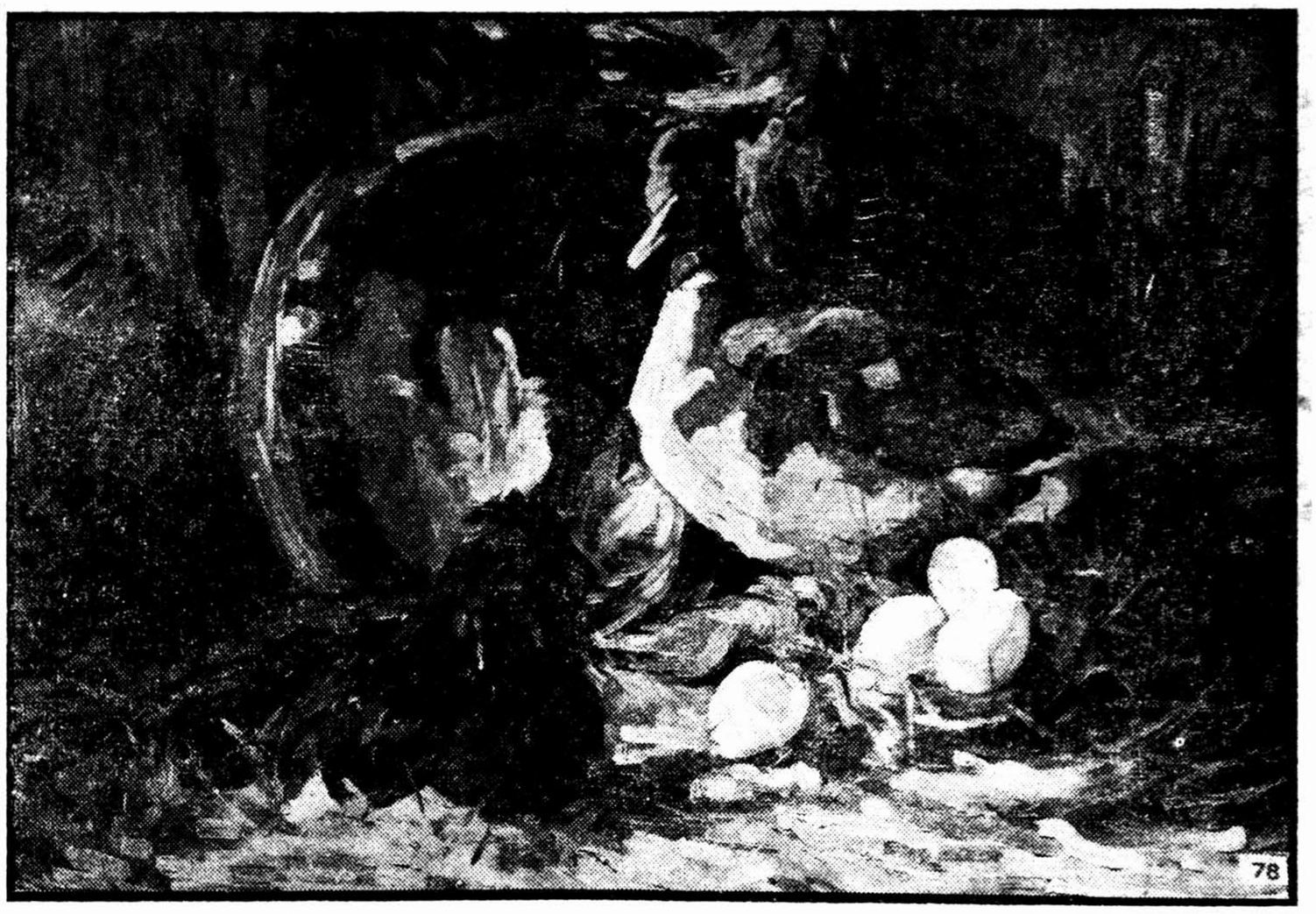
Many of Britain's export trades have turned with marked success to the production of munitions, besides maintaining their ordinary production. This picture shows one of the factories where wireless sets are made for export.

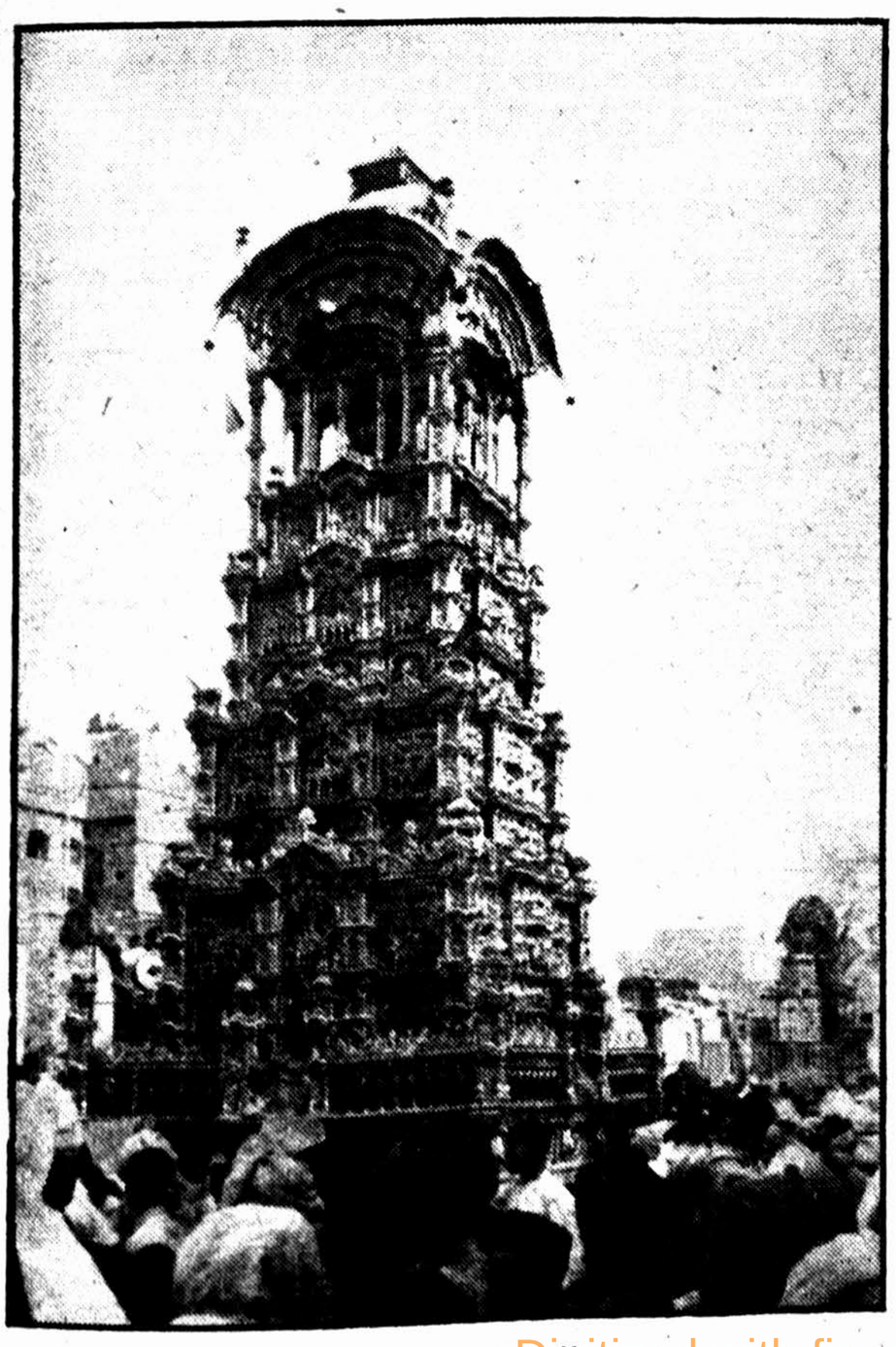


The Miles Masteri, a two-seat, Low-wing cantilever monoplane, which is the fastest of training aircraft in service use throughout the world. She attains a maximum speed of 300 m.p.h. at sea level.

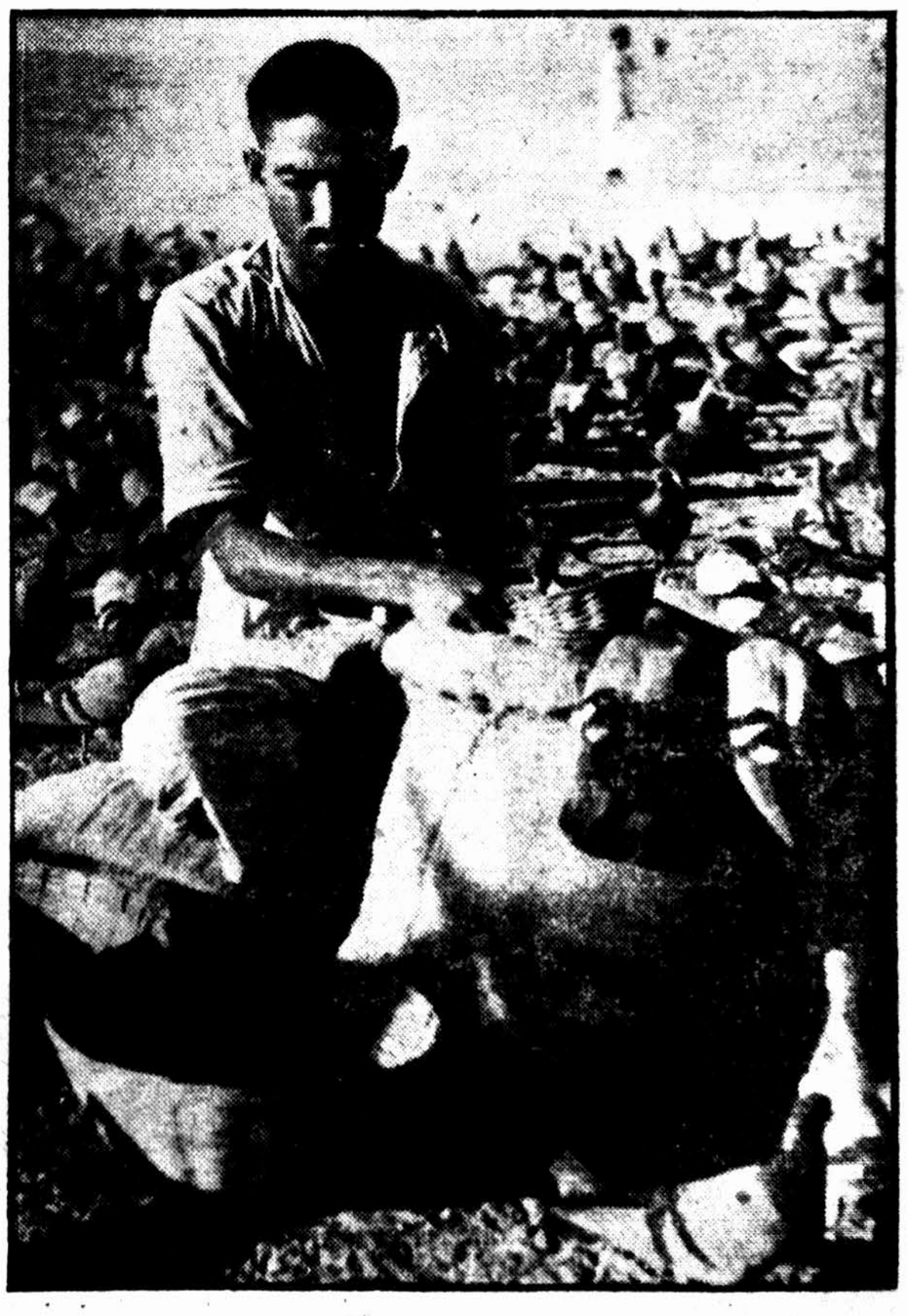
"LIVING OR DEAD"

(An Oil Painting, by Mrs. Vimal Godbole, exhibited in the 3rd fortnightly exhibition of the Art Society of India).





"THE TAZIA".
(Photo by Haji Mahammad).



"FEEDING TIME".
(Photo by Y. M. Purav).

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

REGD. NO. B. 1065 February 2, 1941

KIDD'S PRINTING AND LITHO INKS

PRODUCE EXCELLENT RESULTS

KIDD'S

Tropical Roller Composition

is Most Suitable for the MONSOON.

ALL Progressive Printers Always Make Use of the Best Inks to Satisfy their Customers.

→ KIDD'S

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.